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And Carry on an Aggressive Campaign in Every Southern State.

Speeches Made by Secretary Sherman, John Cessna, and Others.

Reports upon the Republican Outlook Made from Various States.

Part Played by Hancock in the Surratt Matter.

How He Aided in Having the Habeas Corpus Writ Annulled.

Proof that the President's Order Was Prepared at Hancock's Headquarters,

Thus Proving His Predetermination that the Woman Must Hang.

THE CONFERENCE.

Special Dupatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Aug. 5.—Never before in the istory of the Republican party, save at a New York, Aug. 5.—Never before in the history of the Republican party, save at a National Convention, have so many leading men in the party been collected together, out of Congress, as were seen to-day in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Most of them were drawn to this city by the notice that a conference on political matters would be held, and others came to pay their respects to Gen. J. A. Garfield and Gen. Chester A. Arthur, the candidates of the party. The halls of the hotel

guard at the foot of the stairway leading to the first floor and to the rooms in which the distinguished visitor and the conference were lodged prevented constant confusion and annoyance. The conference was called to be held at 12 m. Before that hour the small dining-room facing on Twenty-fourth street was erowded with prominent men.

AMONG THEM WEIRE:

John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury; United States Senators Logan, of Illinois; Allison, of Iowa; Plumb, of Kansas; Blaine, of Maine; Dawes, of Massachusetts; Bruce, of Mississippi; Rollins and Biair, of New Hampshire; and Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Representatives Page, of Colorado; Miles, of Connecticut; Godlove Orth and W. H. Calkins, of Indians; George B. Loring, of Massachusetts; George R. Davis, of Illinois; Owar D. Conger and Jay A. Hubbell, of Michigan; James F. Briggs, of New Hampshire; George M. Robinson, of New Jersey; S. B. Crittenden. Anson G. McCook, Levi Morton, John W. Ferdon, John W. Bailey, John H. Starin, Frank Hiscock, John Vanvoorhis, and Richard Crowley, of of New York; Benjamin Butterworth, William McKinsley, and Amos Townsend, of Ohio; Joseph Jorgensen, of Virginis; and Charles G. Williams, of Wisconsin; Mr. John C. New, Gen. Ben Harrison, Gen. L. D. Streight, and Morrison Harris, of Indians; William P. Frye and Eugene Hale, of Maine; ex-Gov. Richard G. McCormick, of Arizoha; J. J. Youngs, Thomas B. Keogh, of North Carolins; Gen. N. P. Banks, ex-Secretary George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; W. E. Chandler, of New Jersey; Chauncey I. Filley, of Missouri; William D. Moore, of Tennessee; ex-Sensite Federal Tyner, of Washington; Col. "Long" Jones, Emery A. Storrs, of Illinois; William W. Phelps, Joseph Cot, W. A. Stilles, George A. Halsey, Frederick A. Potts, John P. Jackson, State-Treasurer George W. Wight, Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey; Chauncey I. Filley, of Missouri; William D. Moore, of Tennessee; ex-Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas; the Hon. E. W. Stoughton, the Hon. Thurlow Weed, Thomas C. Palett, George Helman, each of the campaign

the enemy, and if they proposed to do that it would be said that it was informanagement of the campaign. For his part, if this course was to be pursued, he would have nothing more to say. No action was taken upon the proposition or suggestion to exclude reporters, and

THE HON. GEORGE B. LORING,
of Massachusetts, read a proposition to supply the South with means to conduct a vigorous campaign there. This proposition led to a prolonged and animated discussion, which took a wide range. Mr. Hicks, of Florida, said this campaign and its result was a matter of life or death with the Republicans of Florida, and they felt deeply its importance. Nevertheless, he believed with aid and encouragement from the party in the North, with existing conditions in Florida, the State could be carried for Garfield and Arthur in November. The Republicans of Florida had assurances, the nature and source of which he did not care to state now, because, like his friend Gen. Logan, he was afraid of the reporters, but they had assurances which reporters, but they had assurances which they deemed trustworthy, and which were sufficiently reliable for their purpose, that there could and should be a fair count and no favor in Florida this fail.

sufficiently reliable for their purpose, that there could and should be a fair count and no favor in Florida this fail.

SENATOR CONOVER,

of Florida. next addressed the conference, and said that the party in Florida was never so determined, never so earnest, never so well supported by the rank and file of the party, as they were now. The State Committee had gone to work now, and in real earnest, to carry the State for the Republican candidates whether the party in the North sent them ald or not. It made no difference as to their spirit and resolution whether they received a deliar or friend or not. As his associate, Mr. Hicks, had said, he did not think it would be prudent to state here the nature of the assurances they had received as to the retting of a fair count. [Laughter.] Not that these was anything wrong about it, but it would not be prudent to state it publicly; but he could say that the Florida Republicans were satisfied with the guarantees that had been given them as to a fair count being had in the coming election. [Applause.] All the evidence to the contrary notwithstanding, Florida had been ever since the War, and still was, a Republican State. The First District, in which he lived, was overwhelmingly Republican, and there was no Democrat who dared deny it; and the only way a Republican candidate had been or could be defeated in that district was by outrageous fraud.

JOHN CESNA.

Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, next got on the floor, and spoke briefly and impressively. He said:

I hear talk here among some of the gentlemen who have spoken of abandon my part of it any more than I was in favor of abandon ing any part of it any more than I was in favor of abandon ing any part of it any more than I was in favor of abandon ing my part of it any more than I was in favor of abandon ing any part of it any more than I was in favor of abandon ing now before the people in this electors and the way a Democratic House, and we certainly cannot expect any fair treatment when the cou

nity and the necessity are combined, and if we can't get a fair election in any other way I would favor going to the extent of having a committee appointed in the next Congress on the subject of elections in the South, and sending them down there to protect our friends in that section. If we cannot in that way protect them sufficiently, then we will take our friends, the Republicans of the South, out into the great West, and the census will make the Democrats of the Soith South perfectly harmless. [Applause.]

COL. J. H. SYPHER,

of Louisiana, was the next recognized by the Chairman. He said:

This talk of abandoning the South is very old to us gentlemen. We have been abandoned some time ago. Years ago we began the scheme of reconstruction, and we executed it in blood, and we hold the certificate of you gentlemen, you Northern Republicans, as to the way we did the work. We hold that certificate in the second plank of your platform in 1872, which speaks of the way in which Southern reconstruction was accomplished. The reason why you have no electoral vote south of the Potomac to-day is that you have not stood by your own work and by your own words. Sometimes when I get provoked I say we have been treated with cowardice, and I would repeat it here to-day if there were nobody but ourselves to hear it. I started in 1881, and have carried a knapsack in the party every since, and have never had an office nor have I been an applicant for one. But, gentlemen, I am free to say that if the election of our candidates this year depends on votes from the South we are licked to-day, in my judgment. It is true I hear promises made here by gentlemen from Florida, but there are too many "if's" in it for me. Mark my word, gentlemen, you are not going to get a fair count.

Senstor Conover here interrupted the section and count.

State could be carried this fall by diligent JUDGE SHERMAN, OF TENNESSEE.

SENATOR CONOVER

of West Virginia, said: of West Virginia, said:

I want to speak in behalf of my State, whose five votes are said to be piedged by Wade Hampton to the Democratic nominees. Those votes are not to be counted this year in that way. I regret to see here a disposition among my Republican friends to surrender to the Night-Riders and Ku-Klux of the South. If we do that we are unworthy of the proud pesition our party holds in this country. Where will you say that it is safe to say that the Republican party will cease to make, itself felt and responsible? At what line will you say, Here is the line of our approbation, and all below this has our condemnation? I say that we in West Virginia have never been fairly recognized in the past iffcen years. West Virginia sent 17,000 soldiers to fight under your glorious banner for the Union. She cast her Electoral vote for Lincoln, and she never falied to cast that same yote for the silent soldier of the century [applause], and is November next she will be true to herself if the North is true to her, and will cast that vote again in favor of James A. Garfield, of Ohio. [Applause.] The reason to-day that the vote has since been cast against us, and that we have no representatives in Congress, and that the vote of West Virginia was cast in 1876 for the representatives of the Republican party have never given us any sid or comfort. No, gentlemen, I say come down and give the light of your countenances! Come and help us! Let us hear specches in our State from the elequent Secretary of the Treasury, from the brilliant Senator of Maine, from Senator Conkling, and show us that you take some interest in us. Don't abundon us; don't leave the Republican people of the South. They know what it costs to be Republicans in the South, and when they go into battle for the cause and principles of that party

SENATOR BLAINE

I hope it will be observed that all that has been said here about abandoning the South has been said by Southern men. [Shouts of laugh-

of the Twanty, from the brillian boatic of the foreign having the control is a series of the control of the con

as to the result, for the agrition were not as they were for the midst of business depu

ANOTHER OVATION.

ANOTHER OVATION.
GARFIELD AND FREMONT.
New York, Aug. 5.—Another ovation tendered Gen. Garfield at the Fifth Ave Hotel to-night by the Central Camps Club headed by ex-Judge Dittenhoefer Gen. John C. Fremont. In recing Gen. Fremont, Gen. Garfield that he was the first candidate President he voted for, to which Gen. I mont responded: "The first Republicandidate for President greets the late Over one thousand members of the Club introduced to Gen. Garfield, and later campaign glee club serenaded him. It distinguished gentlemen called on Gen. field.

HANCOCK AND SURRATT.

World to-day joins in the attempt, an ceeds in the same manner that has motorious in the precedent of Justice Sw. The World treats the case as had been denied that Gen. Ha responded to the writ of habeas of it was specially stated in the dispatch attacked that Gen. Hancock appeared Judge Wylle and made answer that hot produce Mrs. Surratt upon the ord the Court because of an order suspet the writ of habeas corpus, which orde indorsed upon the back of the writ main point made in the dispatch, as one which the World and other Dame newspapers are now trying to avoid by ing less important matters prominen that when a writ of habeas corpus was served on Him

ing less important matters prominent, was that when a writ of habeas corpus was served on HM from the Supreme Court of the district is which he was serving,—the object of which was to secure delay in the execution of a woman until further legal points in her de fense could be presented,—Gen. Hancock instead of appearing with his prisoner before the civil tribunal, advised with Presiden Johnson, and obtained from him an order suspending the writ of habeas corpus. This order he exhibited to the Court as a return it writ. The circumstances were thus related in the dispatch which is now called in question. Judge Wylle was called up at o'clock in the morning of the day of the execution, and, after hearing the application, he granted the writ directed to Gen. Hancock and commanding him to produce the body of Mrs. Surratt at 10 o'clock of the same day. This was served as speedily appossible on Gen. Hancock, who, instead to bowing to the commands of the civil law, sonce proceeded to lay the matter before the President, with the view of devising some way of disregarding the writ and overricing to the produce the president, with the view of devising some way of disregarding the writ and overricing it by military power. President Johnson at

Imphia.

The Democratic oprising in this surgested an examination of the or papers in this case, and this led to a dery which will require assertions and defense from those will now lauding Gen. Hancock in the letter from Gen. Hancock in the letter from Gen. Hancock in

der suspending the writ was pre-re it was submitted to the Presi-the words "Executive Office" the words "Executive Office ten over the rest of the date in the date in the same int. used signature, "A. Johnson, Present we papers, except as alread

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVIS Supreme Court of the District hereby acknowledge the service the attonded, and return the sar nily say that the body of Mary my possession, under and by virt Andrew Johnson, President of a unit Communder-in-Chief of Navy, for the purposes in said or I, a copy of which is bereto attact a part of this return and that I do a mid body by reason of the order of

cars on the back of the writ which was seed by Judge Wylie at 3 o'clock a. m., as the indorsement of the Marshal of District shows, was served on Gen. Hank at the Mctropolitan Hotel at 8:30 a. m., as the indorsement of the Marshal of the Mctropolitan Hotel at 8:30 a. m., as the Mctropolitan Hotel at the Writ of habeas corpus been bertefore suspended in such cases at and I do harely depocially suspend the and direct that you proceed to execut the preference gives upon the judgment of Military Commission, and you will give this of in return to the writ.

of two things follows with tolerable cery; either Gen. Hancock had his letter to the Write, and the order suspending the of habeas corpus, prepared, and the late of the President for his signature, or he at the White House consulting and aday with the President in the matter, and as the letter from his headquarters to the Write prepared in connection with President's order. In either case he beyond question doing his duty, he point which is good against him now it in neither case was he exhibiting that less devotion to the writ of habeas corrided was thus amaonneed in General 2 Mo. 20. Solemnly impressed with views the General amounces that the principles of American liberty still are inheritance of this people, and ever in be. The right of trial by jury, the is corpus, the liberty of the press, free-off speech, and the natural rights of persand rights of prepared rights of property must be pr

A MANKAREE MEETING.

NKAKEE, III., Aug &-Kankakee to NKAREE, Hi., Aug &-Kankakee tote witnessed a Republican torchight
esseen not equaled in twenty years. The
nerset last week stanaged by a canvass
a county to ret a procession of about
The Gartield Clube of Manteno, Bournia, Momenca, Chebanse, and Kankakee
te night as a contrast, 600 strong. The
de was shoply the grandest thing ever
ressed here. A crowd of 5,000 assembled
ear the speaking, and the Glee Club, led
harles Palmer, which rendered some exmit campalen fluiste, brought out ringing
rs. W. S. Campbell, E. R. Kendall, W.
Farish, Jr., J. Charfield, and D. H. Paddell'ered addresses. Kankakee is alive
enthusiasm.

The enthusiasm.

AT MONENCE.

Special Disputed to The Chicago Tribune.

MONENCE, Ill. Aug. 5.—We had a very enusiastic Republican meeting here last git, and formed a Garrield and Arthur ub over 200 strong. Elected W. W. Parish, President; R. R. Keudall, Scerotary; and Worcester, Treasurer. They also formed company of 150 to carry to chee, and ordered it many suits by telegraph this morning.

IN ARCTIC SEAS.

so of the Corwin's Icy Voyage-rving Population—No News fron Bissing Whalers Mount Wailas

the Missing Whaters Mount Waffa-ton and Vigilant-The Jeannette's Supposed Position.

By Theorepto New York Result.

Bus Francisco, Cal., July 30.—The report of the progress of the United States revenue Mount Wallaston and Vigilant has just reached here by the arrival of the Alaska Commercial Company's seemiship Dora, which left Ounnaska for this port on which left Ounataska for this port on the 17th Inst. The correspondent of the 17th Inst. The Corwin sends very rephic letters describing the cutter's northward voyage and experiences from Furbland to a little north of latitude 69 degrees, and within 100 miles of Wrangel Land.

The first encounter with Ice was on the 18th of June, in Behriug Sea, where the Correct of June, in Behriug Sea, where the Correct of June in Behriug Sea, where the Correct days, and experienced all the unpleasantness of the storm, show, and icicles of that vigorous winter climate. The little camer sot on the lee of a huge iceberg and anchored to it, thus riding out the storm. Large leads in the Ice were discovered, and, lollowing the openings with skill and carefulness, the Corwin reached Michaelovski, St. Michael's, on June 18, in pleasant was the correct of the truth or to obtain a correct of the truth or the truth of the trut

St. Michael's, on June 18, in pleasant weather.

To accertain the truth or to obtain a contradiction of the reported starvation of the mittyee of the St. Lawrence Islands the Cortin orosed Morth Bahring Sea, and, on ladding found the reports turnished to the Herald about eight months ago all too true. The inhabitants had been in a starving condition for two years. The first village resided was enfirely described. The scould, some of desolation. Not a living leng was to be seen. The dead lay unburied on the fillistices and in their beds, just as they had expired. Further westward, at North Lapie, a similar spectacle was witnessed. At living the strength of the fillistices and the fillistices and in their beds, just as they had expired. Further westward, at North Lapie, a similar spectacle was witnessed. At living the true was the strength of the remnant of the settlement was preserved.

sheer starvation, from which from 200 to 500 persons died. Happily a whale was caught, and the fives of the reinmant of the settlement were preserved.

A number of whalers were boarded in the Aretic. One June 20 in latitude 26, the whalma hark Pacific, of New Redford, Knowles master, reports that they had struck lee on April 26, off Cape St. Thaddens; entered the Aretic May 20; has taken 500 walrus; crossed ensward to Point Hope, westward to Cape Sergie; heard nothing of the missing whalers or of the Jeannette. The Capitan thinks that the whalers are lost, and that possibly they may have collided in a showaitom, which occurred just after he aw them. He sives their position 100 miles westward of that formerly reported. He trinks the Jeannette, if not lost, may possibly be permanently lectound, but that the officers and core may escape, as they are well provided with nothing and all other necessaries. He says that the season has been good for whalers, the ficet having already taken eighteen whales.

Capt Boulder was the last to see the Mount Walinston and the Vigilant on Oct. 10, such of Herald Island, with open water northward. Neither being provided with winter supplies, and not being scaworthy, he thinks they are lost, and so do nit the whale-need with whom the Corwin had conversed. Mr. R. Sewinam, areas to the Alaska Commercial Gompany at St. Michael's again for the Arctic on the 14th of July; going as far north as was possible and cruising in search of the missing vessels. Though the winter had been very severe and the lee heavy whalers thought, from the carry descent of whales, that it would be a very open season in the Arctic on the 14th of July; going as far north as was possible and cruising in search of the missing vessels. Though the winter had been very severe and the lee heavy whalers thought, from the carry descent of whales, that it would be a very open season in the Arctic on the the dependence of the whales had been increated in the Jeannette. As he thinks that Capt. De Long would reach wrangel L

The British Government, Fear Renewed Trouble in Ireland,

Has Decided to Largely Reinforce the Army Contingent There.

FOREIGN.

Parliamentary Effort to Remove the Restrictions on the Cattle Trade.

selmann, the German Socialist, Turns Out a Swindler.

Revenue Receipts Assume Enormous Pro portions in France.

from Texas.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PREMIER'S HEALTH.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Gladstone passed an excellent night and is making satisfactory though slow progress.

THE COMPULSORY SLAUGHTER OF AMERI-

Arthur Arnold, Liberal, will in the House Commons to-morrow move the following solution: "That in the opinion of the resolution: "That in the opinion of the House compulsory slaughter at the ports of landing of fat stock from the United States restricts the supply and increases the cost of food, and, having regard to freedom from disease of the cattle-producing States in America, the House deems it desirable that the Government should consider these restrictions, with a view to their modification or their resource."

or their removal."

The official correspondence with the United States on the subject will be distributed in the House before the discussion of the resolution.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—In the House of Com LONDON, Aug. 3.—In the House of Commons to-day, in reply to the inquiry of Parnell whether, in view of the rejection of the Compensation bill, he proposes to employ the constabulary and military forces for the purpose of assisting in the eviction of tenants who can be proved unable to pay their rents, owing to the recent distress, the Chief Secretary for Ireland said: "I deeply regret the rejection of the Compensation bill. I do not think we can bring in another bill on that subject this session. The Government will protect the officers and Courts in the execution of the law. I hope a pientiful harvest will alleviate the sufferings of the farmers. Members of all parties of both Houses should use their influence in maintaining, and assist the Government to maintain, order in Ireland."

in Ireland."

VOIE ANALYZED.

The minority vote of 51 on the Compensation bill in the House of Bords included twenty-four official and four ex-official Liberals, and the majority vote included sixty-three Liberals. Thus the Government was defeated by a majority of twelve of its natural supporters. Among the majority were the Marquis of Lansdowne, Under-Scoretary for India, Earl Grey, Duke of Somerset, Earl Fizzwilliam, Earl Grey, Duke of Somerset, Earl Fizzwilliam, Earl Durham, Earl Garendon, Earl Fortescue, Baron Dacre, Baron Romelly, Lord Sherbrooke (Robert Lowe), and Lord Bradbourne (Knatchbult Hughessen).

Among the absentees were Viscount Cardwell, Baron Carlingford, Viscount Halifax, Duke of Bedford, Duke of Cleveland, Duke of St. Albans, and the Archbishop of York, The Archbishop of Canterbury voted with the majority.

LIVERPOOL ELECTION. LIVERPOOL ELECTION.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5.—The election for Member of Parliament, caused by Lord Ramsay's accession to the Peerage, takes place here to-morrow. Pitmsoft is the Liberal and Lord Claude Hamilton the Conservative candidate. The Executive Committee of the Home-Rule Coufederation recommend Irishmen to abstain from voting because Plinsoft declined to take the home-rule pledge.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.

Mr. Mark Firth, a wealthy Methodist layman of Sheffield, presented £1,000 to the Wesleyan Methodist Conference to-day. The Conference passed appropriate resolutions of thanks, and it is understood the money will be used in conjection with some educational institution under the control of that body.

LORD CLIFFORD DEAD.

The announcement is made this morning of the death of Lord Clifford at his residence at Ugbrook Park, Devonshire. Lord Clifford, of Chuldleigh, was the eighth Baron of the mame, the title having been created in 1672.

SYMPATHETIO.

United States Minister Lowell has received instructions from Secretary Evarts to express to her Majesty's Government the great concern of the United States Government at the filmess of Mr. Gladstone, and their hopes for his speedy recovery.

Theory for Breland.

The Standard's Calinet council Wednesday to dispatch immediately a large body of troops to Ireland in view of possible disturbances there.

The Standard's Plymouth correspondent asserts that an order was received yesterday for the Royal Marines to be held in readliness to proceed to Ireland on the 10th inst. If necessary.

The Standard's Chatham correspondent reparts that sudden notice was received last night that the authorities had decided to send a battalion of marines to Ireland onesisting of 800 men, which was ordered to embark Saturday for Cork. A HANDSOME PRESENT.

COMING TO AMERICA

LONDON, AUG. 5.—A Berlin dispatch to the Times says: "Herr, Hasselmann, the notorious Socialist Deputy, excluded from the Social Democratic party for expressing regret in the German Reichstar that in Germany the Socialists did not identify themselves with the Nihilists, has hastily embarked for America, in a way which inclines some journals to describe his departure as a precipitate flight for swindling, and an unprincipled deprecator and sham friend of the workingmen."

Failing to appear Tuesday before the Criminal Court on a charge in connection with his past infringements of the Anti-Socialist law, inquiry led to the discovery that ife had fled. He is involved hopelesiv in debt, contracted in the course of his endeavors to propagate his violent opinions. He was engaged in bitter controversies with Parliamentary partisans. He was harrased unceasingly by the releatless police, and at last he has fled across the sea. Even the ultra-Liberal journals pursue the fugitive with evil epithets. GERMANY.

FRANCE.

A WORD TO THE CONSERVATIVES.

PARIA, Aug. 5.—Magnard, editor of the Figure, commenting on the result of the elections for the Councils-General, says:

"Two courses are left to the Conservatives, either to accept isolation and exclusion from public life, or to renounce their daily diminishing hopes, recognize the accomplished facts, and form a Conservative party which cannot be charged with hostflity to the Republic."

A duel took place to day between the editor of the Gaulois and a member of the Chamber of Deputies for Cherbourg on account of an article in the Gaulois. Two shots were exchanged. Nobody hurt.

THE FRENCH HEVENUE INCELLYS from taxation during July were nearly 17,000,000 francs more than for July, 1879.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 5.—Information o

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: FRIDAY

MARQUEZ

HAYANA Ang. 5.—The English steamer from Vera Cruz brings the following:

CHY OF MEXICO, July 30.—The noted pronunciado Manuel Marquez, after haying been defeated by Gen. Atero near Area, left Sonora and entered Arizona July 12. On July 13 an American force started to drive back. Marquez, and later, upon the instigation of the Mexican authorities, Marquez was arrested within the American line at Colabozas, where he was attempting to organize a fillbustering party. The press of the Capital very argently express the hope that the American authorities will deliver to the Mexican authorities that constant disturber. MARQUEZ.

Although the election has passed, the osers of Gonzalez are unifring. Many ne apers are very threatening, declaring trefer war before Gonzalez. Revolution papers are very threatening, declaration prefer war before Gonzalez. Revolutionary fermentation continues in many States, especially in Jalisheo, Senlava, and Goanajinato. Notwithstanding all the threats Congress will declare Gonzalez to be elected President. The ringleaders of the riot at Gunaajinato, where Gen, Gonzalez was fired at, have been arretsed. The cause of the riot was the deep antagonism between the local administration favoring the candidacy of Benitz and the supporters of Gonzalez.

Official news relative to the election of Senators and Deputies shows that all political factions will be well represented in the Tenth Congress. The Deputies in the late Congress who voted to delay the passage of the railroad bills have all failed of reflection. All the scaports from Tampico to the Contza coal companies are free from yellow-fever.

AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—An official dispatch from Quettah, dated the 4th, says: "The natives eport that Ayoob Khan was at Saughar the 1st inst., appearing uncertain whether to advance or not. Also that Ayoob enterained no hope of successfully attacking Ca

THE AMERA.

The Times says: Abdurrahman Khan is undoubtedly pleased that his most serious rival, Ayoob Khan, has been weakened by the battle, and has incurred the vengeance of the British. He sees now Ayoob Khan has not the slightest chance of being allowed to oust him from the throne.

SUFFERING FROM HEAT.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A dispatch from Sibi states that the troops are suffering greatly from the heat in Afmanistan.

ROBERTS' PORCE.

A dispatch from Cabul says: Stores for thirty days have been provided for Gen. Roberts' expedition to Candahar. All of the troops are concentrated in Cabul. The Candahar force will be ready to march Sunday. The rest of the British force in Cabul will march for India in a week. The heavy battery leaves to-day (Thursday).

TURKEY.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A Berlin correspondent says: Mr. Gladstone's illness and the passiv attitude of the Powers created by their waiting for the answer of the Porte in regard to Duleigno have for a moment brought about a complete political calm.

NILL ACT PROMPTLY.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A Constantinople dispatch says it is understood that the Porte will not wait for the expiration of the three weeks allowed it in the identical note from the Ambassadors, but will code Dulcigno to Montenegro immediately.

AUSTRIA.

DESTRUCTIVE PLOODS. VIENNA, Aug. 5.—Torrents of rain have fallen the last few days in the northern part of the Province of Mohren. The Town of Mahrisoh-Ostran and surrounding district is flooded. Several lives have been lost. LONDON, Aug. 5.—A Vienna dispatch says: London, Aug. A.—A Vienna dispatch says:
"The heavy rains during the last five days have caused terrible havec in Silesia. Tep-litz, Bohemia, is completely submerged. The damage over a large tract of country is in-

calculable. A fearful panic prevails in the flooded districts, and numerous casualties have occurred."

RETURNED. MADRID, Aug. 5.—The Royal Court have returned from Lagrange. The birth of an helr to the throne is expected about the end

A fire at Jaurietta, in the Province of Navarre, destroyed eighty of 160 houses which the willage contained. Several persons were injured.

SAMOA.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Her Majesty's ship Danae shelled two rebellious Samoan villages, and the natives threatened to massacre all the white inhabitants. A later telegram at the Foreign Office states that the rebels surrendered to the proper authorities and quiet has been restored.

MOBILIZATION.

London, Aug. 5.—A dispatch from Athens announces that England has notified Greece that she withdraws her former request to maintain inactivity, in consequence of which notice an order for mobilizing the Greek army has been issued.

BUSSIA.

New WAR VESSELS.

London, Ang. 5.—The Russian Government has decided to construct ten clippers, five of which will be built under contract with Mr. Barker, the American, in the United States, and the remaining five in England and Germany.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

New York, Aug. 5.—Arrived, the Call-fornia, from Glasgow, London, Aug. 5.—The Beigenland, from New York, Istrin, from Boston, Lord Clive, from Philadelphia, and Ohio, from Baltimore, have arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 5.—Arrived, Wisconsin, from New York.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Trouss.

DUBUQUE, In., Aug. 5.—Thomas Armstrong, of East Dubuque, jumped from the ferry-boat to-day and was drowned. The cause as-

FAILURE. Pirranung, Pa., Aug. 5.—Reese Owens, a prominent pork-packer here, falled to-day. Liabilities, \$160,000; assets not known, but said to be small.

A case of absence of mind has just occurred at Red Clay, Ga., which immeasura-A case of absence of mind has just occurred at Red Clay, Ga., which immeasurably surpasses everything of previous record. Near a large planing-mill in that town there lives a family named Rose. Several days ago Mrs. Rose had occasion to go to the mith carrying her 10-months-old child along with her. While there the little one fell asleep, and, becoming rather burdensome, she laid it in a large box in the mill. After concluding her business, she left the mill, forgetting all about the child. Some hours later she remarked its absence, but, remembering where she had it it, she thought she had told her husband to bring it home, and she falt no further uneasiness. At supper the father came, but with no child. She anxiously asked aim in regard to the child, but he disclaimed any knowledge of its whereabouts. Upon her telling him where she had laid it, and where in all probability it was still lying, a sudden pallor overappend his face, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he could tell her that a few moments before he had emptied several businels of meal in that self-same box, and in all probability the child had died from sufficiently. A dictor was innerteally sent for the box was sought, and in it, under the meal, by the child bereft of all sensibility. The doctor applied every known

ry. CASUALTIES.

AUGUST

DIED BY MIS OWN HAND. man named A. C. Angelo was found dead beside the Union Pacific track this morning by section hands. He had been run over by the cars and ended his life by shooting through the heart. The man is probably St. Aubrey C. Angelo, correspondent of the Liverpool Courier, who was with Prince Napoleon in Zulniand when the latter was killed. Angelo, has been writing up the West for his paper, and left Cheyeane yesterday for Yellowstone Park to join Secretary Schurz's party.

RAILWAY COLLISION. Norwicz, Conn., Aug. 5.—As the 1 o'clock train from New London to Norwich was standing on the track at Thames Grove, this afternoon, it was run into by a freight train coming up behind it. The freight train was moving slowly, but the shock drove in the head of the boiler, and the escaping steam instantly filled the rear passenger car, scalding many of the occupants. No one was fatally hurt, but a considerable number were wounded.

THROWN FROM THE TRACK.

BRIDGEFORT, Conn., Aug. 3.—The engine and baggage-car of the through passengortrain on the Housatonic Road were last evening thrown from the track by a bull and badly wrecked. Engineer George Bowers and Express Messenger Abe Tucker were severely injured, and Ira Horseford, fireman, slightly injured. The passengers were badly shaken up.

ELEVATED RAILROAD ACCIDENT New York, Aug. 5.—A collision occurred this afternoon at Fifty-minth street and Ninth avenue between two trains on the Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated Rallroads. The engine on the Ninth Avenue Estiroad was deserted by the engineer and fireman while in motion, and the engine and one car were precipitated to the street at the end of the route. No person was injured.

THE TUNNEL HORROR. New York, Aug. 5.—Leaks in the excava-tion of the Hudson River tunnel at Jersey City have just been discovered, and stopped as soon as possible. It has been pouring in a volume of water at the rate of 1,200 gallons a minute, and the pumps could not overcome it. The prospects now of reaching the buried bodies is better than ever.

CRUSHED TO DEATH. East Sadinaw, Mich., Aug. 5.-John Callahan was driving a team to a loaded wagen under a salt-shed at Warren & Eastman's Mill to-day, when he was caught by a beam and the lead and crushed to death. He was a single man, aged 26.

TRAIN FATALITY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
Shelbyville, Ind., Aug. 5.—Alexander Phillips, a negro walter in a boarding-tent on the Acton Camp Ground, attempted to get off a moving passenger train last night in Acton and was killed by the fall.

FATAL RESULT. Sr. Louis, Mo., Aug. 5.—The Post-Dispatch special from Moberly, Mo., says Engineer Bienville and his brother, who were injured by the railroad accident near there yesterday morning, died last night.

THE FIRE RECORD.

AT EAST ST. LOUIS. ST, LOUIS, Aug. 5.—The freight houses of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railway, situ-ated on the bank of the river, in East St. ated on the bank of the river, in East St.
Louis, together with 2,000 feet of platform,
track, etc., and some fifty cars, most of them
laden with grain and merchandise, were
burned between 6 and 7 o'clock this evening.
One of the freight houses was used by the
Cairo Short Lime, and had very little freight
in it, but the one used by the Indianabolis &
St. Louis had a considerable amount of cotton, grain, and other valuable commodities in
it awaiting shipment, all of which was destroyed. The loss of railroad property and
freight in the cars is roughly estimated at stroyed. The loss of railroad property and freight in the ears is roughly estimated at \$100,000. The value of the merchandise in the freight houses is not known. The rail-road company has an insurance in an open policy in Indianapolis.

AT BENSON, MINN. St. Paul. Minn., Aug. 5.—A fire in Benson, Minn., to-day burned a block of buildings, including several stores and offices, The neaviest loss is to Baldwin Bros'. Hotel, \$10,000. The other losses make the total \$20,000; insurance, \$7,700.

AT ELGIN, ILL.

Special Dispute to The Chicago Tribuna.

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 5.—This morning a large barn belonging to Jonathan Force, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$1,200; insurance, \$500.

THE WEATHER.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6-1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohlo Valley, clear or pact-ly cloudy weather, northeasterly veering to southeasterly winds, nearly stationary tem-perature, stationary or lower barometer. For the Lower Lake region, clear or partly generally higher temperature, stationary or lower barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, clear weather followed by increasing cloudiness, winds shifting to warmer southeasterly, generally lower barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear weather followed by increasing cloudiness and possibly rain, stationary or higher temperature, generally lower barometer, southeasterly winds.

The Ohio, Tennessee, and Cumberland Rivers will rise. Officade, Aug. 3.

Time. Bor. Ther. Hu Wind. Val. At n. Wother
6:18a. m. 30.213 65 60 8. W. 3 ... Clear.
1a. m. 30.213 67 61 8. W. 4 ... Clear.
2a. m. 30.213 67 61 8. W. 5 ... Clear.
2b. m. 30.213 6 50 8. W. 5 ... Clear.
2b. m. 30.213 6 50 8. W. 5 ... Clear.
2b. m. 30.124 67 88 8. S. Clear.
2b. m. 30.125 67 88 8. S. Clear.
2b. m. 30.125 67 88 8. S. Clear.
W:18 p. m. 30.126 67 90 N. E. 4 ... Clear.

The Ther. 2 is 10:19 Pind. R'n With'r p.m. p. m. Albany 71 69 W ... Rets. Alpens 69 46 S. renis. 60 46 S. renis. 60 60 60 S. renis. 60 S. re Port Huron 8 6 N light
Rochester 5 N light
Rochester 5 N light
Sacramento 6 7 N reah
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San Francisco 1 6 N stresh
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Jelseburg 7 N S S S N light
Vinnermoon 3 N spanie
Vankon 5 N spanie
Vankon 5 N spanie

A Man Cerried off by an Alligator.

Lab Cay (Fig.) Reserve.

A young man panied Mixion was caught by an alligator a few days since while buthing in the Suwannee River, near Benton.

The alligator carried the young man under

posit shore, still having the man in his enormous mouth.

6, 1880-TEN PAGES.

search was made, of the body of the un-fortunate young man. The presumptible A that the allientor made for his lair, which was probably near at hand.

OBITUARYO

HENRY W. DAVIES. New Your, Aug. 5.—Hearr W. Dayles well known in detective circles, is dead. Dayles well known in detective circles, is dead. Dayles was for a number of rears associated with Allan Pinkerten. He was the Spanish agent in this country when the murderer Sharkey escaped from the Tombs. Dayles traced Sharkey to Cuba, where he captured him, but the Spanish authorities refused to give him up. He also recovered the celehim, but the Spanish authorities refused to give him up. He also recovered the cele-brated painting by Murillo stolen from the cathedral in Madrid, for which \$10,000 was offered as a reward. He was born in Ireland, and was 37 years of age. In the troubles of 1860 he was a Sergeant in the volunteers.

This brother, Charles E. Davies, a well-known sporting man of Chicago, was summoned from Buffalo to attend the funerat.

The wife of Detective Davies died not long since of fright, caused by the murder of Mrs. Hull.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 5.—William B. Read, as Congression, died at his home in Hodgensville yesterday. He has been sick for several months, during which time he has been partially demented, but it was not thought he was so near his end. He was in his ted year, having served four terms in Congress and fifteen terms in the State Senate.

DR. F. P. RUSSELL. Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuns.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 5.—Dr. Frank P. Russell, lately a resident of this county, died at Laplace yesterday, aged 28 years. He leaves a wife and three chikiren. L. H. CASE.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 5 .- L. H. Case, a wellknown wool-buyer and highly respected citizen of Cleveland, died last night at Shanesville, O. The tenants were brought to Cleveland.

TANNER'S THIRTY-NINTH.

Loses Nothing in Pluck – Dr. Hammond Prononnees the Test an House One. Special Display. In The Chicago Tribuna. New York, Aug. 5. – Dr. Tanner recovered this morning from the semi-febrile attack will which he was troubled yesterday in So. far as a man who has starved himself thirty-eight days can recover from unfavorable symptoms. At noon to day he entered on

his thirty-ninth day, and his extraordinary performance will come to a close on the day following. It now seems probable that he will survive to complete his fast.

There was a growing anxiety to-day on the part of the public to see the starving man, and the receipts at the door amount from \$60 to \$75 per day. The rent of the hall is about

to \$75 per day. The rent of the hall is about \$10 per day, thus leaving a very fair margin for other expenses and for profit.

The Doctor weighed to-day 1221/2 pounds, and his bulk is fast diminishing.

Dr. Hammond has written a letter to-day in which he states that he is satisfied the fast has been honest, and that Tanner has faithfully abstained from food. He regrets that there were not better means taken to have nuthentic observations made, and gives the faster the credit of great pluck and endurance.

To the Watern Associated Prince

New York, Aug. 5.—The most notable trait in Dr. Tauner's condition to-day is his extreme irritability. All conversation with visitors is prohibited, and the latter are re-

the compinions of weakiness at intervals, our is buoyed up by the knowledge that his task is mearly at an end. During the early-morning he suffered frequently from nansea, and was zery restless. He slept from indinght antil 24, m., when he had a fit of severe retching, followed by the ejection of a smail g a dily mucus. He dozed off again, our was awakened shortly by the dod of a cigaret, which cansed mange, in stomach requiring vigorous rubbing by the Gunn to ease it. the rested guietly until 5:40, when he again awake, feeling much betier. After sleeping for two hours quietly he drank three ounces of spring water, but immediately vomitted in portion, which was unged with mues. Vigorous rubbing by the physiciam brightened him up and accelerated the action of the heart. At 10 oclock he was given a mustard footbath, and his body sponged with mustard water rubbed in until thoroughly dry. At noon he thrity-sighth days-need. A few minuses laten he had another stately for nanseas and yomiting. About 1 o'clock he was resting quietly.

In the morning mail the Doctor received a marrisse propusal from a widow at Hamilton, N. Y., who signed herself his. Carle E. Huntington, and suclosed her pletture. N. X. was signed herself his. Jearle E. Huntington, and suclosed her pletture. Tanner appeared to the exhausted. At 5:50 he drait an quiete of water, which his stomach rejected. He conversed with Dr. Giffin for some it in sleep, and did not awake for nearly an hour, when after some retoling, he vomitted a quantity of mucos of ire water. His head as wet towel placed upon his hend and drain two ounces of ice water. His head was spanged with cold water, and the own floor, where were a number of visitors, and, stroot riskly waiting about for a few minutes, was applanted by the audience, and immediately again restred to the lower floor, where were a number of visitors, and, after briskly waiting about for the success of ice water. His head was spanged with cold water, and then west to sleep. Nothing further of interest occurred.

CANADA. Arrest of a Desparate Character-Oll-British Naval Vessers-The Checks to Northwesters in Species Supates to To Co. 100 Tribuna.

Tono (10, Aug. 8 - Lord Lophinstone, who has been in the city, May to by for Chicago.

eases in Vera Cruz,"

Belgique, a settlement about fifty miles back of Papencarville, on charge of heretoning life brought by Mr. Charbonnea and others of that place against him. Duframond was the terror of the settlement to the an extent that few would appeach him. The bailiff who was intrusted with the warrant was afraid to serve it. Detective Fahey took the greatest precaution in his work, arresting the man at 2:30 in the morning, then handcuffed him, and sone him and his wife in charge of a couple of assistant for Ayimon. The arrest of Duframond recalls the peculiarly atroctous marder committee in San Francisco in 1876, in which he is sus-

Ayiner. The arries of Dufrannond recalls the peculiarly atrocious marder committee in San Francisco in 1876, in which he is suspected of having been an accomplice or principal. A going of named Jamie Bennet, while passing the evening with a friend. Blanche Bennet, at a hotel in the room of the latter, was since through the head and died instantly. The builet was fired from the street, and came crashing through one of the panes of glass on its final errand. Whether it was intended for the unfortunate Jennie or her companion forming a mystery, but from various circumstances Louis Durannond and C. B. Branchi were surpeted to be in the author of the strangedy. The theory of the San Translated deciries was that Branchi de ired the dead of Jamule for leading her companion. Blanched a decirce was that Branchi de ired the dead of Jamule for leading her companion. Blanched a decirce was that Branchi de ired the dead of Jamule for leading her companion. Blanched a decirce was that Branchi de ired the dead of Jamule for leading her companion. Blanched a decirce was that Branchi de ired the dead of Jamule for leading her companion. Blanched a decirce was that Branchi de ired the dead of Jamule for leading her companion. Blanched a decirce was that Branchi de ired the dead of Jamule for leading her companion. His new telegraph of the surface with the lead of Jamule for leading her companion. His new telegraph of the lead of Jamule for leading her companion and Durannon and Du

Benonl, who was his mistress, from his into various nauris, and that he claher said Du, frannond to do the deed or the latter witnessed the affair and became the accomplise to it. Dufrannond left San Francisco short if after the murder was committeet, and caine to Montreal, and then settled on Government land in Nouvelle Belgique. He is tall in stature, of powerful build, and were intelligent. His farm is the best in the settlement. His character, however, was not agreeable; the residents being in continual from of the vicent proclyptics.

His character, however, was not agreeable, the residents ochos in continual read of the riclent proclivities.

Second Disputch to The Chicago Tribural.

Ottawa, Ang. A.—The extensive oil-lanks being erected here by the Petrolia Oil Company are fast approaching completion. The oil will then be brought from the West in tank care; and it is understood the Company will barrel it here, and make Ottawa a distribution boint for the Ottawa Villey, Monirical, the Eastern Townships, and the Maritime Provincea. The entorprise promises to be an extensive one in the course of time. The Petrolia Company is made up of producers who have tanded together to oppose the refiners' combination known as the Imperial Company, recently organized in the West.

The water in the Rideau is so low that a number of saw-mills have been compelled to suspend operations for the presunt.

Spead Disputch to the presunt.

Tonowro, Aug. 4.—The Almeltary Times, in an article on "The Check to Northwest lumnigration," says: "The true cause of the almost absolute cessation of immigration to Manitoba would appear to be maladministration of the three department of the interior is held by Manitobans to account for the following results. The Perilament of the children of half-breed parents was them completed, the official hist of the allotments in averal parishes is still unpublished; that not an official map or pamphlet, showing what lands are available for homestead entry has been obtainable at any Dominion Land or Immigration Office in Manitobas for a year; that a settlement with the Hudson Bay Company as to whe Jands that curporation is to receive in the riverbetts, in life of lands taken possession of by settless has not real arrival as the contents of the present and any pominion Land or Immigration Office in Manitobas for a year; that a settlement with the Hudson Bay Company as to whe Jands that curporation is to receive in the riverbetts, in life of lands taken possession of by settless has not real arrival as the content of the content of the cont

upon which no actioment duties have been performed have been held for seven or eight years by absence claimants, for want of an efficient system of inspection, to the exclusion of bona-fide occupants. The Department of Arriculture is accused of cross negligence and many cyclisia is accused of cross negligence and many cyclisia is to the prejudice of lumigration, and with having permitted the wholesale hegira of the leclanders to Dakota, from those distinctions of the leclanders to Dakota, from those distinctions of the leclanders to Dakota, from those distinctions and the suitable settlement on the shores of Lake Winnipeg, without making the slightest effort to locate the unfortunate community those lands that it would be possible for them to cultivate. The Railway Department comes in for the assare of reprobation, as having disministration and hundered the settlement of the Northwest by the tardiness and incompanioner shown by the engineering staff in locating the assarbanders wiles of railway west of Red River." The Monetary Times adds: "The above administrative failures, attributable to the includency of the Civil Service, are the causes which are operating to the diversion into Dakota and Minnesota of the stream of immigration destined for the Causalian Northwest. Strangers who see in the newspapers statement as to how the Northern Pacific Railway is extending its line westward this para at the rate of a mile and a half a day, cannot see any other

how the Northern Pacific Railway is extending its line westward, this year at the rate of a mile and a half a day, cannot see any other reason than professional or official needlegence to account for the Canadan Pacific west of Red River progressing so glowly,—for it is a fact has there are no copy twenty miles ballasted, and not even diched, of a track that was laid for 140 miles before the frost was out of the ground. The Chicago Iribuna.

Quinte, Aug. 3.—The Ship-laborers have demanded that saliors shall not be allowed to

frost was out of the ground."

Special Bassies to The Catego Tribura, have demanded that sailors that into allowed to assist in the leading of sings. The demand is being compiled with, orders to that effect having been given by most of the shipmasters.

The flitz Council have passed a by law that the city street gas-lamps be no longer fit at night; and the clizens do not take kindly to the new order of things. In some district volunteer lamp-lighters lit the gas in spite of the order. The more peaceable clizens have puremased landers and work back to the Lablem of a continy or two ago.

Social Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Toposto, Aug. 5.—The Globe, in the bourse of an arrivele on "The Cattle Traffic?" In which it favors the relaxation by the British Government of the restrictions placed on the importation of American cattle; says: "It is to be regretted that the actions of the Central and State Governments of the United States in the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia have not been more rigorous. There ought not as this day to be a simple case of pleuro-pneumonia in the United States. One winter of serions work would kill the disease for a certainty. But the authorities do not seem to have either the will or the shifty to cope with the disease, but continue pottering with feedle measures, and quarreling about the extent of the State and National jurisdiction in the matter. Western farmers should sill up their Representatives. This is a Western question. The Eastern people have no interest in it, except to get Western meat at the cheapest rate; and that they can best achieve by allowing the export business to be expired. If the National Government has not the Dower to stop the importation or movement of diseased cattle, surely it an extend to the State Governments one inducements to take action in the part of the state of the proposition of the cated in cattle is according to the control as a calamity worse than an annual irruption of locusts. The welfare or linear a calamity worse than an annual irruption of

What would farming bein this lan

age, and proceeded on her LINCOLN, NEB. Additional Notes Concernial Mea's Capital and the Surroun Country. ST

David E

The Bo

first throws the Bestern trav the absence of trees and hill lack of states and boulders would take t to bamping here, after lating being stone farm in the East; where, spring bottom, he expects to value of stone from ground, and, after he plows, more "rocks" crought to the

farmer expended as much th the acre as is done on some of the letthe East? Would not crops be brough that would not stone in an advantage in more way one. Sometimes you can dig down in more feet without stricting stone as all then a soft sandstone is often into my which can be easily repetitive. findant, wells can be due the most sparkling mountains. East or West. Wells are often stead of bored or dug. A pid drived fown as the ground fraction of the country, where the abundant than the soll. Thousand the water others it is not, especially, if the in the soil. The wells with a time soll, which is the water others it is not, especially, if the in the soil. The wells with a toma, as a rule give good water. in the soil. The work with the soil toms, as a rule, give good water. The soil of this part of the State peculiar faculty of retaining moisuvery long time. No matter how severe the drought, it is only and the soil never has that parche appearance common in Olifo Indian personnel.

h a season in this section.

time and labor. live in conflort, if no ury, in a gountry like this? There advantages, it is true; they are to

As has been said before, the best adapted for corn, and wheet farming alone does and will not till there is more to cannot but happen as more land and more timber planted. Stock all its departments is the best a pursuit of this country. If the enough stock to country. If the money in his pocket, but, if he head shown a market which as money in his pocket; but, if he pend upon a market which ead cents per hishel for corn and 19 I where are his profils? Small fra ico, could be carried on with m There is always a market for fruit.

cotomy, faind stiguia avoiced to pure folicite to minimum for the folicite to member of the factor o

There is always a market for fruit, mix fruit is scarce, though what is are in winterest. As ret into extend of this branch of gardening, With most outlay, with a windmill to pump in it is the is far from water, one cause of a good fruit crop early Chickens, too, could be raised here to tage, as there is always a demand, when the start of the start of the start of the start of the direction of a good fruit crop early Chickens, too, could be raised here to tage, as there is always a demand, when the start of the start of the direction of the start of the direction of the which, connected with something also, be carried on profitably.

The streams of this country are different those of the Last. One would prised to go fishing along a stream of croble size, to have it suddenly disamply also and begin of the first of sight by an underground passamply stop and begin of the first of these draws, as they are called being these draws, as they are called being senerally pure and fresh as water, and contains ash. Salt is a stream of this character. The are quite saline, as they pass thought salt reservation. The banks of the

color is white, and it is genurally devith a red and gift band with relow issent its brim is immense, like a somorer, most concease his face, pinefied and built by winter's cold and summer's aim poys ore usually mounted on face the bronchos, which can go like the wind. In horse band together, and are capable "kicking up" guite a dissumance. The heat of the sun is often very but, is there is almost always pressing, if is not neticed as much have the but, is there is almost always pressing, if is not neticed as much have and sicepling a counter till you are suffice, one of the pests of the country. One of the most strengther features of pleasures seeker, as well as the farmer, it roads. They are never muddy—for

pleasure-seeker, as well as the farmer, roads. They are never muddy, for is not deep, and soon dries out and me soon become very hard—so hard semble stone. This renders a putific very pleasure. It is not much every pleasure. It is not much every pleasure. It is not much every pleasure, it keep the roads in cool, after they are once made. They never miss gravel, as they do in some parts of cooperations. miss gravel, as they do in some parts of country where the roads are important with the roads are important with the country which in the more aristocratic sums belonging to a good family, and the arty, may even carry the hod without so being ostracised by his former associate, has not been uncommon to see wording by side with common laborers a man in years become one of the leading me of the census-returns for Lincoln raise population to something over 13,000 so which, compared with what she had year, or story as increased in the same ratio for the next wants all give her to 1600 accounts.

STATE POLITICS

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A State Ticket Nominated by the Michigan Republicans Yesterday.

parid H. Jerome, of Saginaw, the Gubernatorial Candidate.

Georgia Democrats Having a Stubborn Fight in State Convention.

Time Ballots, Under the Two-Thirds Bule, Prove Fruitless.

The Bolting Republican Candidate in the Oleveland District With draws.

A List of Congressional Candidates Thus Far Nominated in Indiana.

MICHIGAN.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 5.—The Republi Convention of the Sixth Congressional Dis-trict convened at Owosso yesterday at 10 triet convened a Chosso yesterday at 10 o'clock. The candidates were the Hon. Mark Brewer, of Pontiac, for renomination; Sumner Howard, of Flint; Stephen D. Bingham, of this city; and Andrew D. Waddell. of Howell. Balloting commenced and con-tinued with slight intermission till noon today. Two hundred and sixty-eight ballots were cast, each precisely alike, with the fol-lowing result: Brewer, 30; Howard, 26; Bingham, 15; Waddell, 10. The dead-lock was finally broken by all the

were cast, each precisely alike, with the lollowing result: Brewer, 30; Howard, 26; Bingham, 15; Waddell, 10. The deadlock was finally broken by all the candidates withdrawing in favor of Gen. 0. L. Spaulding, who was nominated by acclamation amidst the wildest anthusiasm. Gen. Spaulding is a resident of St. Johns, Clinton County, and is a lawyer of well-known reputation. At the breaking out of the War he went out as Captain in the Twenty-third Michigan Infantry. He made a splendid record as a soldier, was promoted several times for gallantry, and enjoyed the reputation of being a good fighter. He was seveted Brigatler-General Jan. 25, 1865. We has been Regent of the Michigan University, was Secretary of State from 1867 to 1870 ander the Administration of Govs. Crapo and Baldwin, was afterwards appointed a National Bank Examiner, and at the present time is a Special Agent of the Treasury. Department: It is the universal verdict that the Convention made a wise nomination in selecting Gen. Spaulding to represent this, the largest district represented in the United States Congress.

Bernort, Mich., Aug 5.—The Republican State Convention met at Jackson to-Gay, and wavery fully attended. Great interest was maifested in the proceedings. Cel. Henry R. Duffield was chosen Permanent President of the Convention. There were no less than five leading candidates for Governor, each one of whom received between 100 and 110 votes on the first ballot, namely: F. B. Stockbridge, Kalamazoo; David H. Jerome, Saginaw; Thomas W. Palmer, Detroit; John T. Rich, Lapper; Rice A. Beal, Ann Arbor. On the tenth ballot the contest narrowed down to Jerome and Rich, the former receiving the nomination. So protracted had been these proceedings that the Convention then adjourned till 9 o'clock this evening.

The platform adopted recites the past achievements of the Republican party; particularizes the record of the Democratic party, and denounces it, and calls for the administration of the constitutional amendments secured by the War by their f

The Union must and shall be preserved; the public faith must be maintained; the public faith must be maintained; the public faith sit be public faith sit be faithfully paid; the pensions of the Nation's defenders and their dependents must be sacredly guarded; the public lands preserved for actual settlers; fidelity, intelligence, and efficiency cracted in the public service,

and efficiency exacted in the public service, without destroying the freedom of the office-holding citizen; specie-resumption must be maintained; the laws for the protection of the purity of elections must be adhered to and enforced; education must be fostered; industry, ecosomy, temperance, and morality encouraged and simulated; and the public funds strictly dereted to public and unsectarian uses.

The following is the remainder of the ticket nominated this evening:
Lieutenant-Governor, Moreau S. Crosby; Secretary of State, William Jenney (renominated); Treasurer, Benjamin D. Pritchard; Auditor-General, W. J. Latimer; Commissioner of the Land Office, J. M. Neasmith, member of the Board of Education, Edgar Resford; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. Glower; Attorney-General, J. J. Van Ripper; Electors at Large, C. B. Peck and S. Stephenson.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 5.—The Democrats upper to be in a hard way in their Convenion here. Stormy times are apprehended to morrow, and probably serious political results. The two-thirds rule has been adopted two high-handed rules which gives clejutes. This majority, however, have adopted two high-handed rules which gives clejutit all the chance, as they will stick to thim as grant's delegates did in Chicago. The rules adopted are that no new name shall be presented, and that the person presented shall have given his consent.

Nine bellots were had to-day without a nomination. After a few ballots to-morrow the Colquitt delegates will doubtless pass a resolution remanding the question back to the people, with a recommendation in favor of Colquitt. The Lester and Hardeman delegates will then agree upon one or the other and present him as the regular Democrat. The Republicans and colored voters will in such instance support Colquitt, or, still more probable, put out a strong Republican for Governer, with a fine chance for success. This action is looked forward to by the Republicans with much interest.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 5.—Nine ballots for Governer were taken to-day. On the last ballot the vote stood: Colquitt, 209; Lester, e., Hardsman, 33; Gartrell, 15; and Warner, L. is requires 235 to secure the nomination. The Couvention adjourned until to-morrow. ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 4.—Late last night T. M.E. Thornton was attacked, in the rolunds of the Kimball House, by Mr. Frank Gordon, son of Gen. John B. Gordon, and recipied sever gash on the head by a stroke with a heavy hickory stick. The rotunda was crowded with people at the time, several cances of delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention, who is a journalist, was seated convention, who is a journalist, was seated convention, who is a journalist, was seated for the work of the seated back beside the fountain. Thornton and with the large hickory stick. The rotunda with the large hickory stick. Thornton and the stime of the convention of the seated of the convention of the

OHIO. ONCINNATI, O., Aug. 5.—A more success an Convention than that of to-day met in this county for years. The ion had two tasks before it: the

emination by districts of the two candidates for Congress, and, secondly, the nomi-nation of the county ticket. In both tasks the Convention acquitted itself well. The nomination of Benjamin Butterworth

was expected at all hands, and the furor of applause with which he was nominated was not a surprise. In the Second District, however, a greater contest was expected, for Gen. Young had been doing but little work in his own behalf, and he had strong opponents in many of the wards. In many precincts the opposition to him was entirely successful, and there were many anti-Young delegations in the Convention, but the opposition melted away, and Gen. Young received a very hearty shout of acclamation. The nomination of Presidential Electors had attracted but little attention, but the honor is nevertheless a high one, which is well conferred on the two State Senators, Benjamin Eggleston and Josiah Kirby.

The county ticket to a great extent contains those who have been favorits in the canvass. The county will be Republican in October beyond doubt, and the result in Hamilton County usually determines the election in the State.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 5.—At the Republican Senatorial Convention of the Thirty-third District, held in this city to-day, Elijah P. Jones, of Findlay, Hancock County, was selected as candidate for Representative of the district in the State Board of Equalization.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. work in his own behalf, and he had

selected as candidate for Representative of the district in the State Board of Equalization.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 5.—The split which took rise in the late Republican Congressional Convention is now a thing of the past,—the candidate of the bolters, C. B. Lockwood, having formally withdrawn from the contest. For some days rumors have been affoat that dissatisfaction prevailed in the ranks of the seceding faction, and the retirement of their candidate was not wholly unexpected. A number of supporters of Townsend, the regular candidate, addressed a letter to Lockwood setting forth the danger of electing a Democratic Congressman from the district should the split continue, and the depressing influence of the same on the general election. Lockwood replied today stating that he fully appreciated the issues at stake, and the danger to the Republican party should a split continue, and therefore withdrew from the field. In this step he said he was supported by three of the most prominent leaders in the bolting faction. He counseled harmony, and predicted an old-time triumph for the Republicans in the fall elections.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 5.—The Republican Conventions of Hamilton County, held here this afternoon, renominated the Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, of the First District, and the Hon. Thomas L. Young, of the Second District, for Congress. Both nominations were by acclamation.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 5.—A Gazette special asys: The Democrats of the Tenth Ohio District at Sandusky to-day nominated Morgan Shafer for Congress.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 3.—The attention which is just now being given to the possibilities of a recapture of a majority in the House of Representatives by the Republican party makes the situation in all close Conparty makes are stated in an close con-gressional districts of peculiar interest. The loss or gain of a Congressman is at this time a matter of considerable moment (it needs so little to turn the scale of party supremacy); and this fact is appreciated by the thinking men of both parties, though it is apt to be lost sight of by the less careful in playing a hand for the Presidential stakes. This being the case, and the complexion of the two districts which are comprised in this (Hamilton) county being rather of the doubtful cast, no apology is needed for bringing

THE FIGHT IN THIS COUNTY
before readers of THE TRIBUNE. To the inbefore readers of THE TRIBUNE. To the interest which, for reasons I have just stated, should attach to the fight in these two districts, must also be added that arising from the fact that some of the men candidates or prominently spoken of for Congressional honors are men of National repute, the giving of office to whom interests numbers of people outside of those of their own locality. At present both districts are represented by Republicans,—the First by the Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, and the second by Gen. Thomas Young. Both of these are candidates for renomination at the hands of their party, and both will get it without question.

MR. BUTTERWORTH Mr. Butterworth is a strong party man, and his nomination and election would be bitter his nomination and election would be bitter pills to the Democracy. He is of Quaker parentage, and is a practicing lawyer. He was Chairman of the late Republican State Convention, held at Columbus, arid was one of the district delegates to the National Convention in your city. After his election in 78, a vigorous attempt was made to unseat hith, and the Democrats in Congress sent a Congressional Investigating Committee here, in the summer of 1879, to pry into the methods of his election. The investigation was an affair gotten up for buncombe, and to affect the Gubernatorial campaign of that year, and failed in both its real and assumed purposes.

was an ahair gotten up tor buncomoe, and to affect the Gubernatorial campaign of that year, and failed in both its real and assumed purposes.

GEN. TOM YOUNG, the incumbent in the Second District and candidate for renomination by the Republican Convention, is a remarkable man, whose personal history reads like an extravagant romance. He was born in the North of Ireland, the son of a cotter on the estate of Lord Dufferin; ex-Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada; and, when a lad, was a partner in many a wild frolic with that distinguished individual. At home he received but a poor education, and, coming to this country, enlisted as a private soldier in the regular army. He rose to the rank of Sergeant; and, shortly before his term of enlistment expired, while his company was en route from Florida to New York, a storm overtook the vessel, which foundered at sea with nearly all on board, leaving Sergeant Young almost the only survivor of his company. Leaving the army, he obtained a position as messenger in the Post-Office at New York, and afterwards came to Cincinnati, where he was when the War broke out. He went out as a Lieutenant of volunteers, and rose rapidly, coming home a Brigadier-General. Soon after, he went into politics, and has been remarkably successful. He has never been an unsuccessful candidate for an office thus far. In 1875 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Hayes, and, on the latter's being made President, Young became Governor. On his retirement from that office he sought and obtained the nomination for Congress in the Second District, and was elected.

As To DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES, "the woods are full of 'em;" that is to say,

"the woods are full of 'em;" that is to say, the names of a great many are mentioned for the honor of leading the Democratic hosts to defeat, though it cannot be said that any of them exhibit much alacrity in coming forward and taking upon themselves the leadership of the forlorn hope. In the First District, the Hon. William S. Groesbeck, the Hon. John F. Follett, and the Hon. Milt Sayler are the more prominently mentioned for the barren honor. Groesbeck will not have it, although a determined effort is being made to force him into accepting the candidacy. It is thought that, by putting up a man as strong as he, the district could be carried; and it is a striking exemplification of the fact that the Democrats realize the desperate character of the strait they are in, to see them concentrating all their influences into forcing this one man into taking the nomination. It is an earnest, also, of the determination with which they intend to wage the fight in this last ditch, that should make Republican leaders act cautiously. . AS TO DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES,

cautiously. whose name was prominently mentioned in connection with the Democratic Presidential nomination, is a gentleman of means, talent, and respectability, and would be a strong candidate. He owns a magnificent residence and grounds in the suburbs; and, socially, his family stands among the highest in the city. He was a member of the International Monetary Conference held at Berlin. in 1878, and is a strong advocate of bimetalism, while opposing the greenback theory. Among Republicans he has many warm friends; and, if he accepted the Democratic nomination in his district, neither of the Republican organs here would oppose him. He can hardly be brought to accept, however, as, he has his eye set on other positions. It is said that he is looking forward to the election of Hancock, with the expectation of being given the English mission; while it is also confidently stated that he would like a position on the Supreme Bench. Color is lent to this last assettion by the fact that Judge Hoadley, who also has his longings fixed on a Supreme Judgeship, is most active in his endeavors to coerce Groesbeck into accepting the Congressional nomination.

Among the Democrats of the First District, however, there are

they call those who seek to give respectability to the ticket by putting the name of Groesbeck thereon. These say they don't want a silver plotter, and want one who will mingle round with "the boys," and "to h—ll with this respectability business!" This class will make trouble in the convention, and, if Groesbeck is nominated, will not work with any great enthusiasm in his support, as Groesbeck is not a "mixer."

The Hon. Milt Sayler, who represented the district for three terms, and was defeated last time by Butterworth, is being put forward once more as a candidate. Milt made himself obnoxious in the last campaign by pulling up his purse-strings and hardening his heart to the appeals of "the boys" who run the precincts; and this, together with the odor of the last defeat which still hangs around him, will
PREVENT HIS GETTING THE NOMINATION.

around him, will

PREVENT HIS GETTING THE NOMINATION.

The Hon. John F. Follett, who was a strong candidate, has been made Elector-at-large from this State, and will be satisfied with that honor. The probabilities are, that, unless Groesbeck can be brought to accept, some man not now prominently mentioned for the place will get it. Groesbeck is the only man in the district yet mentioned who has a shadow of a chance of carrying it, but it is more than likely that the Democracy, with their usual blindness about convention time, will fail to see the necessity of drafting him willy-nilly into the service,

It is likely that

GEN. H. B. BANNING

GEN. H. B. BANNING
will compete with Gen. Young in the Second District. Banning, who represented the district for two terms, was defeated for a renomination in 1878 by a young Democrat named Len W. Goss, and Banning's friends have always claimed that, if he had been nominated, he would have saved the district. He is a first-class organizer, and has elements of popularity about him which will enable him, if nominated, to give Gen. Young a hot fight. Banning was Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in the House of Representatives in the Forty-fifth Congress, and succeeded in getting several valuable appropriations for Cincinnati during his two terms. His weakness lies in his being prone to promising more than he can perform, in which way he has made himself many enemies among the members of his own party who control conventions. It is likely, however, that he will be allowed to make the race this time. GEN. H. B. BANNING

tions. It is likely, however, that he will be allowed to make the race this time.

To sum up;
the situation in both districts is rather critical. In 1878 Butterworth was elected by 729 and Young by 974 majority; and last year the Republican majority in the county was increased to 3,645. In this county, however, the maintenance of a majority for two campaigns in succession cannot be counted on with any certainty. There is a floating vote in the city of at least 5,000, which changes around very inexplicably sometimes; and an extra effort on the part of the Democracy this year may turn the tables. Still, if thorough harmony can be restored in the Republican ranks, and the Democrats do not make exceptionally good nominations, Republicans may with reasonable certainty count on carrying both districts by about the same majorities as in 1878. A prominent Ohio Republican,—Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor,—in a recent interview in New York, placed the First District among the list of quotiful ones. From present appearances it does not look so, unless Groesbeck accepts the nomination. On the other hand, there are prominent Democrats here who are already willing to concede both districts, and the election of the Republican County ticket by 1,500 majority.

INDIANA.

INDIANA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 5.—The several State Central Committees furnish the follow-ing lists of Congressional candidates thus far nominated in Indiana;

Democratic—First, J. J. Kleiner, Vander-burg; Second, Thomas R. Cobb, Knox; Third, S. M. Stockslager, Harrison; Fourth, William S. Holman, Dearborn; Fifth, C. C. Matson, Putnam; Seventh, Charles Byfield, Marion; Eighth, B.W. Hanna, Vigo; Ninth, W. R. Myers, Madison; Tenth, J. N. Skin-ner, Porter; Eleventh. J. R. Slack, Huntington; Twelfth, W. G. Colerick, Allen; Thir-teenth, D. B. McDonald, Marshall.

Republican-First, William Heilman, Vanderburg; Second, James Braden, Dubois; Third, A. P. Charles, Jackson; Fourth, J. O. Cravens, Ripley; Fifth, W. B. F. Treat Monroe; Sixth, Thomas M. Browne, Ran dolph; Seventh, Stanton J. Peelle, Marion; Eighth, R. B. F. Pierce, Montgomery; Ninth, Godlove S. Orth, Tippecanoe; Tenth, lark L. Demotte, Porter; Eleventh, George W. Steele, Grant; Twelfth, Robert S. Taylor, Allen; Thirteenth, William H. Calkins, La-

National-First, Christian Kramer, Spen-cer; Second, John C. Albert, Orange; Third, Moses Poindexter, Clark; Fifth, John Clark Ridpath, Putnam; Sixth, no nominee; Seventh, Gilbert De La Matyr, Marion; Eighth,

Moses Poindexter, Clark; Fifth, John Clark Ridbath, Putnam; Sixth, no nominee; Seventh, Glibert De La Matyr, Marion; Eighth, John W. Copner, Fountain; Ninth, W. R. Myers, Madison; Tenth, John Skinner, Porter; Eleventh, John Studebaker, Wells; Twelfth, no nominee; Thirteenth, Dr. Match ett, Marshall.

In the Ninth and Tenth Districts the Nationals will probably withdraw their Indorsement of Myers and Skinner, and putin nomination men of their own views. In the Thirteenth Dr. Matchett has withdrawn in favor of the Democracy, but it is now said that he will make the race to pay up the Democracy for their failure to indorse De La Matyr in this district. In the Fifth Prof. Ridpath has declined, and his successor will be nominated on the 12th inst. In the Fourth the nomination was to be made today, and in the Sixth the Democrats will nominate next week.

In an interview this afternoon Mr. De La Matyr stated that he had sent letters challenging both his competitors to a joint canvass. In the course of his remarks he said: "I could have had the nomination from the Democratic party if I had been on the ground and worked for it. Assurances have been made to me to that effect by prominent members of the party since my arrival home. But every one who knows me knows that I never sought a position at the hands of any party. Personally I should have preferred to remain in a pastorate, but on leaving it I thought I did my duty, and if I shall return it will be with a clear.conscience, and in full possession of of my manhood and self-respect. The failure of the Democrats to nominate will eventually result in benefiting the Republican party. The Nationals are very bitter in their opposition to the Democrats to nominate will eventually result in benefiting the Republican party. The Nationals are very bitter in their opposition to the Democracy. Were there no other issues involved in this campaign, I doubt not I could obtain a plurality in the district. But there is the Presidency mixed up in the contest, and a feeling that everyt

ago.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ELKHART, Ind., Aug. 5.—The Hon. D. P. Baldwin, candidate for Attorney-General, will address the Republicans of Goshen, Elkhart County, at 8 o'clock Friday evening.

ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

FREEFORT, Ill., Aug. 5.—The Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District assembled in Convention in this city to-day, and reterm to act as the Representative in Con-gress. The nomination was made by ac-clamation, the five counties having been instructed for him. The Hon. E. B. Warner, of Sterling, was renominated for member of the State Board of Equalization. Both gentlemen made speeches, in which they thanked the Convention for the honors con-

thanked the Convention for the honors conferred on them.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

GREENUP, Ill., Aug. 5.—The Republican Congressional Committee of this district, together with a large number of the leading members of the party from each county, had a conference here to-day in reference to Congressional matters. After a full consultation, lasting several hours, the Committee adjourned sine die, without calling a Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 5.—The Macon County Republican Convention was held to-day. The nominations were: For Circuit Clerk, E. McClellan; Sheriff, William W. Foster; State's Attorney, W. C. Johns; Coroner, James Hollinger. The colored delegates to the Representative Convention were instructed to vote solid for Jason Rogers, of Decatur.

A telegram was received here to-day from Gen. Oglesby, dated at Leadville, Colo., stat-

ng that he would arrive in Decatur on Sating that he would arrive in Decatur on Saturday, Aug. 7.

The Hon. J. G. Cannon addressed a very large Republican barbecue mass-meeting at Cerro Gordo to-day. A Garfield pole was raised. The other speakers were E. P. Vall and A. T. Summers, of Decatur.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 5.—Clark E. Carr goes to Maine next Monday to stump the State at the invitation of Blaine. Speaks first on the 16th.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

goes to Maine next Monday to Stump the State at the invitation of Blaine. Speaks first on the 16th.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Cairo, Ill., Aug. 5.—The Republican Senatorial and Representative Convention of this district was held in this city to-day, and Capt.

Joseph B. Thorp, of Jackson County, was nominated for State Senator, and Harmon H. Black, a prominent young lawyer of this city, for Representative. Both nominations were made by acclamation, and the Convention was one of the most enthusiastic held in the southern part of the State for years.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Aug. 5.—The campaign here was opened to-night. The Republicans have built a wigwam, which will hold 1,000 persons. The Democratic meeting was simply a gathering of the Club to listen to Tom Merrit and one or two others. The Republicans elected delegates to the County Convention, and partly organized a Garfield Club; nearly 200 joined. The feeling here is that Marion County and the Sixteenth District may be carried if good men are nominated and the Republicans work unitedly.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—The nominations in the Hamilton County Republican Convention to-day in this city for the principal offices were: Sheriff, Samuel Bailey, Jr.; Auditor, W. S. Coppellar; Prosecuting Attorney, Miller Outcolt; Coroner, John H. Rendigs.

Epecial Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 3.—The campaign in this State has opened in earnest. The old artillery has been burnished up, and is now in the field. The heaviest cannon in this part of the State is Judge O. P. Mason, an old-line Republican, one of the stalwarts of the party, and a thorough-going grizzly-bear in politics. The Judge made the opening speech of the campaign the other night, at the Opera House; and will be followed by other speakers as time and convenience shall direct. I speak of Judge Mason as the leader of the party in this county, and he is. He is a powerful man, physically and men-tally. Like several other gentlemen in this city, the Judge has aspirations for a seat in the United States Senate. But he won't get there. The contract has been let to other parties, and the Judge will have to take a back seat. Van Wyck of Otoe, Dundy of Richardson, Gov. Nance, and the present incumbent, A. S. Paddock, loom up gracefully in this little fight. Mason's claims for that distinguished position are based on the fact that he has been an acknowledged leader in the Republican ranks in this State from Territorial days up to the present time. He is an aggressive man, with unquestioned ability; but, on account of his age, the younger politicians of the State have decided to assist him as gracefully as possible into permanent retirement.

Judge Dundy, than whom no better man lives in the State, is, like Judge Mason, an old resident of Nebraska. He lives in Richardson County, and is a popular man there. The contract has been let to

lives in the State, is, like Judge Mason, an old resident of Nebraska. He lives in Richardson County, and is a popular man throughout the State. He will make a strong pull for the United States Senate.

The Hon. C. H. Van Wyck halls from Otoe County, the home of embryo statesmanship. He has been in polities from his youth, and, in the language of Josh Billings, is a "good un." A Representative in Congress from the State of New York, he failed to take his seat the second time, and so moved West to grow up with the country and make himself felt in politics. He has been to ice a member of the State Senate, and has held other positions of influence in Nebraska. He is an electrical speaker, impetuous and determined. He is well backed, and will go to the United States Senate if money and hard work will carry him.

Gov. Nance is probably leading all others in the race for Senatorial homors. He has not said much himself,—he is not that sort of a man; but his strength is unquestioned, and, should he allow his name to be used for the purpose aforesaid, it will be hard to defeat him.

As a matter of course, Senator Paddock wants to be returned to his present position.

feat him.

As a matter of course, Senator Paddock wants to be returned to his present position, and he will fight hard for such a result. He is a good diplomatist, and has an abundance of good-will scattered over the State, and capable men to do his bidding here and elsewhere. elsewhere.

There is a ferment in county politics just

now, and it is amusing to see the antics of the various candidates for Legislative and other official honors. The slate has been made up, and Sept. i—the date of the Repub-lican Convention—will be the decisive day in the Republican State campaign. The Demo-crats expect nothing here, as they are hope-lesly in the minority; and whatever fight there may be will be between the different factions of the Republican party. J. M. H. actions of the Republican party. J. M. H. MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
St. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 5.—The Ward District Committee, to which was referred Dunnell's proposition that the two Republican candidates in the First District should refer heir dispute to the arbitration of the State Republican Committee, met in Albert Lea to-night. After a long discussion they unanimously resolved to reject Dunnell's. proposition, and make a counter proposition that a new Convention should be called in that a new Convention should be called in the First District by the Chairman of the State Republican Convention, who should preside over it as Temporary Chairman; this Convention to be held not later 'than Oct. 7, and its candidate to be supported by both parties. The Committee declare their belief that Ward was fairly nominated at Waseca, and that they will support him unless a com-promise is effected. Dunnell is given ten days to answer.

WISCONSIN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 5.—The Republican
State Central Committee met here this afteroon for the transaction of business connected with the campaign. Gov. Smith was also in council with the members of the Committee. Several informal addresses were made, all of which tended to show that the party is in good working order, and that the prospects are good for a large Republican prospects are good for a large Republican majority. A strenuous effort will be made to increase the Republican Congressional representation from Wisconsin. The prospect is said to be excellent for electing a Republican to succeed the Hon. Gabe Bouck in the Sixth District, and Senator Kelly, of Green Bay, is mentioned as the coming man. In this district C. M. Sanger, ex-Sheriff, will probably oppose P. V. Deuster, the present Democratic Representative.

days to answer.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 5.—The election for county Democrats. The vote of the city was 8,500. P. R. Athey, Democrat nominee for Sheriff, received 5,600; Ed Shaw, colored, Repub-Mean, 2,300; John Powell, Greenbacker, 500. Full returns from the county are not received, but the above figures will not be materially changed. Judge L. B. Harrigan, candidate for Criminal Court Judge, was on both the Democratic and Republican tickets. His majority is not less than 8,000. Salutes are being fired in honor of the victory.

WEST VIRGINIA. CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 5.—The Democratic Convention of the Third District of West Virginia, held at Hinton Court-House, Somers County, yesterday, nominated the Hon. John L. Kenna for Congress.

WHERLING, W. Va., Aug. 5.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Second West Virginia District, held at Keyser City to-day, nominated Judge J. T. Hoke, of Mineral County, on the second ballot. VERMONT.

Bosron, Aug. 5, via White River Junction, Vt., Aug. 5.-The Democrats of the Second District nominated Dr. Daniel Campbell for Congress by acclamation. VIRGINIA.

HARRISONBURG, Va., Aug. 5.—John Paul was nominated for Congress in the Seventh District by the Readjusters. IOWA. Council Bluffs, Ia., Aug. 5—The Republican Judicial Convention for the Thirteenth District was held here to-day. The Hon. J. R. Reed, of this city, and the Hon. C. F. Loofborough, of Atlantic, were nominated by acclamation for the District and Circuit. Courts, and J. P. Connor, of Crawford County, was nominated for District Attorney on the twenty-third ballot.

NEW JERSEY

New York, Aug. 5.—The Post's special says: "F. A. Potts has formaly consented to accept the Republican nomination for Governor of New Jersey. It is not probable that there will be opposition to him in the Convention."

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

Dispatch to New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 3.—A most inamous outrage, one which is a fit illustration to the hypocrisy of the Democratic plat-form, has been committed upon the good people of Alabama, and especially upon those of this county. If the readers of the Times could be made thoroughly conversant with the facts of the so-called election in this State yesterday, they would be satisfied, beyond all doubt, that it will not do at present to intrust the Democratic party with power. In the counties of the State where the large Republican majorities lie the county officers elected by Republicans at former elections have been forced out of office by one means or another, the most effective having been the passage of a law by the Legislature refusing to permit persons to become sureties on official bonds who reside outside the limits of the county where the duties of the office were to be performed.

come sureties on official bonds who reside outside the limits of the county where the duties of the office were to be performed. Then, by ostracizing all Democrats or Republicans who dared to go on a Republican official bond, the displacement was complete. The importance of having Democratic officers in these counties will be seen when it is understood that the appointment of Election-Inspectors and the general control of elections is in their hands.

When the time came to appoint Inspectors for the last election, the persons elected by the Republican committees to represent the Republicans at the several polls in three counties were deliberately set aside, and ignorant colored men, who were unable to tell a Republican from a Democratic ballot, were arbitrarily selected to represent the party. To render these poor innocent instruments even more helpless, the Democratic Legislature, at its last session, provided that the ballot should be on plain white paper, and should not be counted if there was any device whatever on it.

The result has been that while the Republicans polled a larger vote at this election than at any election for years, they were deliberately counted out by men occupying respensible positions in the world, who think it no offense to steal a vote of a negro or a Republican.

The election in this county, which in for-

spensible positions in the world, who think it no offense to steal a vote of a negro or a Republican.

The election in this county, which in former years registered Republican majorities ranging from 3,000 to 4,000, is a fair sample of the conduct of the election elsewhere. At McGhee's Switch, in this county, the Republicans polled about 600 votes and the Democrats fifty. While the votes were being counted the candie was turned over and put out and the room left in darkness for several minutes. When the colored Republican inspector put out his hand to preserve the ballot-box he found that it was gone. Considerable confusion ensued, and, on the candle being relighted, it was observed that the box had been filled up with new tickets, and that the old ballots were all over the floor. The colored man protested against the fraud, and was driven from the room with curses, and was not permitted again to enter and observe the count. The votes have been returned as giving 450 Democratic majority. During the count at this precinct a military company and a large posse of armed citizens, under the command of the Sheriff, appeared at the polling-place to protect the inspectors, although no trouble or threats of trouble had occurred at the polls.

The above-mentioned Republican colored inspector made affidavit to these facts.

At Kendall's Beat, where the proportion of Republican and Democratic votes was the same as at McGhee's, the inspector deliberately changed the votes in the presence of the ignorant, timid old colored man, who finally detected the inspector deliberately changed the votes in the presence of the ignorant, timid old colored man, who finally detected the inspector with a large roll of bogus tickets. They then tried to buildoze him into signing the return, but he would not do so.

I might relate a similar experience at each polling-place in this county, because the his-

buildoze him into signing the return, but he would not do so.

I might relate a similar experience at each polling-place in this county, because the history of one is the history of all. But it would not add anything to the force of the statement. Five thousand Republican votes in this county were deliberately counted for the Democratic nominees, and to render the injury irreparable the Legislature at its last session provided that the tickets should no session provided that the tickets should no longer be numbered. Thus all possibility of tracing the ballot of the voter and office, showing that it has been changed, is taken

showing that it has been changed, is taken away.

The monumental fraud of the age was the pretended election of Aug. 2, 1880, a fraud the Democratic papers prepared for weeks by parading in their columns the lie that thousands of negroes were joining Democratic Clubs. Here they could not muster fifty colored Democrats out of 8,000 colored voters. The only safeguard at Federal elections will be United States Supervisors and Marshals.

THE CENSUS.

ST. LOUIS. St. Louis Ripublican, Aug. 4.
A reporter for the Republican yesterday

climbed the stairs to the Census-Office, over Bessehl's saloon, and found the clerks busily engaged with blue and red ink and the con venient lead pencil in chasing the clusive fig-ures up and down long avenues of ruled

Chief-Clerk Thompson sat at the tripod, and to him the reporter addressed the usual salutation, "Well, how do you feel to-day?" " Just as lively as a kitten, sir.

"You are glad to near the end of your laor?"
"No; I can't say that. I have been at this work so long that I rather disilke to stop it."
"When will you finish?"
"Saturday night, probably."
"Does Gen. Salomon give up anything

"Saturday night, probably."

"Does Gen. Salomon give up anything yet?"

"He has so far conquered his reserve as to approximate the result."

"And that is—?"

"Three hundred and forty thousand."

"What do you think about it?"

"What do you think about it?"

"What do you think about it?"

"Where is Mr. Sawyer?"

"Where is Mr. Sawyer?"

"Will the result of the census affect the representation of the city or the apportionment of the school fund?"

"Not in the sfightest. It might if we could increase it 150,000; but where could we get them? To be sure, we might enumerate names both at stores and boarding-houses; but that wouldn't be just the thing to do."

"There is no doubt in my mind," continued Mr. Thompson. "that men have been deterred from investing in St. Louis property because of the wrong estimate placed upon the population. This has a tendency to keep down the price of real estate. Railroads have been kept out of the city; between the high prices of the bridge and tunnel and the illiberal policy of the Council, they have become discouraged. Look at the enormous sums expended by the Iron Mountain and the Missouri Pacific in gaining an entrance. You can see that all river towns have hardly increased in population, while towns in the interior have gained enormously."

NO DECREASE IN ANY STATE.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—From returns received at the Census Office it is learned positively that no State in the Union shows a destruction. Three counties in Very tively that no State in the Union shows a decrease in population. Three counties in Vermont show a decrease, which gave rise to the report that the State had fallen behind, but full returns show the population to be 334,455, an increase of about 4,000 since 1870. These returns are subject to correction, but are approximately correct, errors having been discovered in only a few townships. The increase in population is but a little over 1 per cent in ten years. This is a less percent than any other State will show. The reason is the migration from Vermont westward. While no State will show a decrease in population, about two dozen counties will, in population, about two dozen co scattered the country.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Dispatch to St. Louis Republican.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The census reports from the Southern States, as thus far collated, indicate a severe disappointment to those who predicted a large falling off in the population and a consequent decrease in the representation in Congress. As yet no complete returns from the enumerators have been received, but the estimates made by competent men show that instead of a de-crease in population there has been a consid-erable gain. It is estimated that Virginia's population has increased 400,000, giving that

State 1,600,000 people. North Carolina's population is estimated at 1,385,000, against 1,071,361 ten years ago. South Carolina is not believed to have gained or lost to any great degree. Florida has gained 60 per cent. Georgia has gained in her cities. Missouri has gained since 4870 215,525 in forty-three counties, and counts upon a total population of 2,375,000. In Tennessee the increase ranges from 3 per cent in some localities to 102 per cent in others. Kentucky estimates her population from returns from forty-two counties at a total of 1,734,331, against 1,321,011 in 1870. West Virginia reports an average increase of 60 per cent. Arkansas has a total of 750,000, a growth of over 50 per cent. Louisiana is shown by returns from eleven parishes scattered over the State to have increased 31 per cent, and Texas made an average gain of over 90 per cent, giving her a total population of over 1,500,000.

LOCAL CRIME.

SERIOUS CUTTING AFFRAY. An affray of a few moments' duration only, under the very nose of a police officer, but which nevertheless narrowly escaped proving another murder, happened at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the sidewalk in front of Daniel Bauch's saloon, No. 280 West Twelfth street, near the corner of Halsted. The contestants were Anton Herrli and Franz Semmler, and the former was taken to the County Hospital at a late hour last night very weak from the loss of blood. Some years ago Herrli was a silversmith, doing a good business, in this city, and living in the North Division. One night he came, howe unexpectedly and One night he came home unexpectedly and found his family doctor and his wife together, and he has since gone about invoking ven-geace on the destroyer of his domestic happiness. The wife, it is said, went to the bad completely, and is now said to. be in Cleve-land. For some years past Herrii has earned

ness. The wife, it is said, went to the bad completely, and is now said to be in Cleveland. For some years past Herrii has earned a living by working on farms, and recently on a farm in Du Page County. When he amasses a little sum of cash he comes to the city to hear news of his wife, and to look for the doctor, but owing to his dissipated habits he generally manages to get drunk, and this appears to suit him quite as well as getting vengeance. Franz Semulier is 66 years of age, though he says he is only 45, is a carpenter by trade, and claims to live at No. 450 Morgan street. In truth, his family only live there; he lives all over the West Twelfth street district. He bears a very bad reputation in the district, and has frequently been arrested for vagrancy and sent to the House of Correction. He was, moreover, a terror to all the saloonkeepers, as he openly made his boasts that he would cut to the death any man who offended him, and he has made it a point to carry and frequently exhibit large and very sharp knives. When out on the street late at night he generalty carried the knife open in his hand. A bad old man was the character given him behind his back.

Herrii and Semmler have known each other for two years, and there was no love lost between them. When fferriientered Bauch's saloon yesterday afternoon he affronted the old man by ordering drinks for every one in the house, barring him. This was more than the old man could stand; it is his habit to lay for some one to buy a drink for him. He took Herrli to task about it, but he shook him away and wanted nothing to do with him. Then Semmler called him a thief and accused him of having stolen a watch from a friend of his named C. Tresch, living at No. 464 Union street. The saloonkeeper was unable to make Franz mind his own business, and so Anton left the saloon and wentenst to Frank Steinbach's saloon, No. 294 West Twelfth street. Old Semmler followed him, and, in company with Anton and Steinbach, blayed a game of pool, which he lost. He wait to beat him. An was coming out of the saloon door. In a short tussle the old man cut him in five or six different places with his pocket-knife. Officer Edward Laughlin, who was in the immediate vicinity, hurried both men off to the station. Semmiler was locked up for the assault, and Dr. Buckley was sent for promptly, as Herrli was bleeding so copiously that it was thought he would die. The Doctor dressed a wound four inches long on the neck, which extended clean down into the sheathing of the carotid artery and the jugular vein. Another little fraction of an inch and instant death would have been the result. There were other severe but not dangerous wounds, such as one one and a half inches long on the left cheek, and another two inches long on the left arm, together with smaller cuts about the body.

During the evening Tresch preferred complaint against Herrli for the larceny of the watch.

Some of the police officials thought late last night that they had the McMahon murderers locked up in the persons of Love and John Wilson, alias Gorman, whose arrests have been mentioned in these columns. Wilson proved to be the desperate and notorious young Gorman, as was predicted in yesterday's article. He has frequently been in police custody under the alias of Wilson, and it was always supposed that he came from some other city, until his last arrest. His parents live not far from the scene of the murder. Some of the police were quite confident these were the guilty men, and that they would be identified. Others are equally confident that Patrick Bowen, who was arrested with William Kirchman and another man near the corner of Thirty-sixth and Halsted streets, can be identified as the murderer. An empty cartridge-shell of the new Smith & Wesson pattern was found upon him, and he tells an over-true tale for the police to believe. In fact, it is said that Mrs. Bowker and Mr. Donnegan have both identified him as the man they saw, Superintendent O'Donnell is still dissatisfied, and he does not expect that any one now in custody will be identified. He talks and acts like one who has struck a lead. THE M'MAHON CASE.

THE BEER-KEG MURDER. The inquest upon Edward Bourgon, the French sailor killed by Mrs. Ann Sullivan, was concluded at the Morgue yesterday. All the witnesses testified that Mrs. Sullivan threw the deceased out of the saloon, and then dashed a beer keg violently u pon him while lying on the sidewalk. The jury in their verdict recommended that Mrs. Sullivan be held without bail to the Grand Jury on a charge of manslaughter. The license of this notorious saloon has been revoked once again by the Mayor.

OLD SETTLERS' REUNION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna, WINCHESTER, Ill., Aug. 5.—The annual reunion of the Old Settlers' Association of Morgan and Cass Counties, was held to-day at Chapin. An immense crowd, estimated a from 10,000 to 12,000, was present, representing the Counties of Sangamon, Morgan, Cass. ing the Counties of Sangamon, Morgan, Cass, and Pike. Some forty or fifty aged people were on the platform. They have resided in Morgan County for fifty years. Good music was furnished by the Chapin band and Prof. Higgins' glee club. Good order prevailed, no accidents occurred, and the vast crowd dispersed well pleased with the day. The opposing candidates for Congress for this district, the Hon. I. L. Morrison, of Jacksonville, and the Hon. William Springer, were on the ground.

THE CRISIS IN PORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 5.—The pork crisis has reached this city in good earnest. Reese Owens, one of our heaviest operators, failed to-day. Last Saturday his paper, to the amount of \$5,000, was protested at the German National Bank. Since that date various sums have gone to protest in every bank with which he dealt,—quite a lengthy list altogether,—until the aggregate has reached \$160,009.

Mr. Owens was approached for information respecting the current reports affecting his standing. He, declined to make any

statement for publication, but admitted that he had trouble with his creditors, which he hoped to be able to bridge over from other sources. It was learned that no assignment had yet been made, although Mr. Owens had placed in the hands of his attorney, John M. Kennedy, Esq., a full schedule of his liabilities.

From the same source the information was obtained that the liabilities outside of the paper held by the banks are not large, the book accounts of the firm being pretty square. The assets of Mr. Owens are reported to be insufficient to meet more than a fraction of the liabilities. His principal indorser is W. B. Hays, \$100,000.

CAPITAL AND LABOR

PITTSBURG IRON INTERESTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 5.—The Amalgamated Association is still in session, but it is impossible to obtain more than a skeleton of the proceedings. Probably a closer corporation does not exist. To-day some attention was paid to the questions of work and wages during the summer months, and the advisa-bility of refusing to work English iron. One of the delegates said that the iron question should be allowed to rest where it is. He fully recognized the fact that every pound of imported iron brought into the country repfully recognized the fact that every pound of imported iron brought into the country represented its value lost to American workingmen, but said that he did not think the men wanted to interfere with the manufacturers' right to buy when, where, and how they pleased. Besides, if the men would refuse to work imported iron, the furnace-owners of this country would, of course, raise the price of pig, and mill owners who were not also the proprietors of furnaces would be the principal sufferers, as they would be forced to buy it or none. A number of prominent manufacturers of the city were called upon for their opinions on the English iron question, and the replies of all would seem to indicate this, in quality at least, it is a failure. One gentleman stated that he would not venture to use it in making iron for his customers, as the quality was so bad that he could offer no kind of a guarantee. "Most of it that came here," said he, "was brought on speculation when prices were so high, and it was so much cheaper that many manufacturers were induced to try it. But I have heard complaints on all sides, and the fact that none of it has been sold this month at all shows that it is not wanted. As to the opinions of the men on the subject," he continued, "we have never tried to influence them in the matter, and it will rest with them to take any action they may see fit." It is thought the old officers will be reflected, and that the Association will adjourn to-morrow.

THE MOLDERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 5.—Yesterday a committee from the Moiders' Union waited on President Sprague, of the Ohio Falls Car Company at Jeffersonville, to demand an increase of 25 cents per day in wages. At present the molders are being paid \$3.35, and they claim other manufacturers in Indiana are paying \$2.50. It is understood the reply of Sprague was unsatisfactory, and to-day the men, after the cast is made, will quit work.

It was reported that the strike of the molders in the Louisville & Nashville Railway shops had something to do with the proposed strike on the other side of the river, but how true this is cannot be ascertained, as the men positively refuse to give any informamen positively refuse to give any information whatever in relation to the matter. It
is known, however, that a couple of Louisville strikers obtained employm...t in the
Ohie Falls Car-Works, and Sprague, having
teet furnished with a black-list on which
tas'r names appeared, refused to keep them
in the employ of his works.

There are nearly 1,200 men employed in
the car-works, and as each department is
dependent upon the other it is probable that,
if the molders strike, the whole establishment will close.

The striking molders from the Louisville
& Nashville Railroad shops in this city exbected to have their demands acceded to
and return to work, but they were disappointed, and are still out.

STRIKING COOPERS Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 5.—A large number of coopers have struck for higher wages

in this city, demanding five cents more per barrel. The operators refuse to advance prices until the price of barre Threats are made, but no trouble hended. About seventy-five men have quit

THE HARVESTS.

ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
St. CHARLES, Ill., Aug. 5.—The farmers in this vicinity are nearly through the rush and hurry of the hay and harvest fields. The hay crop, owing partly to the action of the grub upon the meadows during the protracted dry spell of a year ago, is rather light. The ost and rvé crops are up to the average. Very little wheat is sown in this vicinity. Corn is looking well, and, if there be no frost before the usual time, there will be an immense crop. this vicinity are nearly through the rush and

WISCONSIN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 5.—Harvesting in this section of the State is progressing favorably. Spring wheat, although not as large an acreage as some previous years, is turning out a good yield. Oats are being rapidly harvested and are an abundant yield. Barley is excellent. Corn is coming forward rapidly and promises a very abundant yield, better than any former year. Vegetables of all kinds promise a very bountiful yield.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 5.—New wheat is coming into this market and selling at 85 cents. The crop has not been secured in as good condition as usual. Oats are being harvested, and are a good average crop.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Grand Opening of 24th Seaso Under the Same Management, With WM. D. BATON'S Comedy, in 4 act ALL THE RAGE

Rendered by a Dramatic Company selected especially for its production, under the management of Mr. J. M. Hilli. The Theatre has been improved and embellished in the best style of

Modern Decorative Art. THE SALE OF SEATS will commence Saturday Aug. 7, at 9 o'clock; and Seats can be secured to any evening next week, and

Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

REAND REOPENING MONDAY, AUG. & Redecorated, Repainted, Newly Carpeted.

180 new Opera Chairs added to the seating capacity. Monday Evening, Aug. 8, FOR TWO WEEKS, engagement of the popular and untrivaled (RITERION OMENY.

OMEDY OMPANY.

Nearly Organized and Greatly Strengthened.

First time here of a new version of the brilliantly successful and intensery amusing Farciest Comedy,

FREAKS! FREAKS!

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Box-Office open Thursday, Aug. 5.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY, In the first of their series of New York Success.
FRENCH FLATS!

Next Monday—A FALSE FRIEND—Union Square C.
Box Sheet, open to secure seats at regular price from 9 a. m. until end of performance.

Saturday—LAST FRENCH FLATS MATINES.
Sunday Night—Frank I. Frayne and Combination 1
"8! Slocum," the great sensation.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

This Evening Friday, Joint Beauty of ED is tell. Let X and HOLAND REP.
In a magnificant bill. Second act of OUR BOY-inLingard as May,
Buckley as Armand. The Munical Oddity HOYFER—Holmed Hoed as Tournetten, Alter Hastings
Dorosty Hibbs. The Homsder Brethers, small because Dancers, and discon a feeting Dancers, and discon a feeting Dancers, and discon a feeting. Dancers and Dickle Lingard in La Ugaic.

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Haverly's Theatres treet, corner of Monroe. Engageme mar's Union-Square Theatre Compan

AMUSEMENTS.

SOCIETY MEETINGS. ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. S. A. F. & A. M.—Reg-nier Communication this (Friday) evening, 8 o'clock, and the Carlin, 8 occupants, w. M. GARDNER, W. M.

PRIDAY, AUGUST & 1880.

LOBD CLIFFORD, one of the Roman Cathe he Peers of England, died yesterday.

MR GLADSTONE was much improved ye erday, and his rapid recovery is expected PRESIDENT HAYES yesterday appointed H.

J. Crouch, of Pennsylvania, Consul at St. Helena and G. W. Rosevelt, of the same State, Consul a Penny Jeffenson was killed by two col

oced men near Firmingsburg, Ky., Tuesday. The murderers were subsequently lynched by a sand of Regulators. REESE OWENS, a prominent pork-packer teburg, failed yesterday. His liabilities

aid to be quite small. JUDGE J. T. HOKE was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second West Virginia District restorday. Benjamin F. Mertin (Dem.) is the present Representative.

Eleury out of 106 houses which com good the Village of Jaurietta, in the Province of Navarre, Spain, were destroyed by fire Weday. Several persons are reported to hav been injured.

Mn. F. A. Porrs, having consented to per mit the use of his name as Republican candi-date for Governor of New Jersey, will, in all probability, be nominated without opposition. lis chances for election are excellent.

FIRTH. a wealthy herhold, England, presented the Wesleyan Con-levence, in session at that city, with a \$50,000

beck yesterday. The Conference decided levote the money to educational purposes.

The Russian Government has decided add ten clippers to its navy. Mr. Barker, of Philadelphia, has been given the contract fo will be constructed in England and Germany.

THE Republicans of Cincinnati are so well ntished with their present Representatives feets. Butterworth and Young, that both were red by acclamation and with enthus

VERY heavy rains have fallen for the past to days in the Province of Mohren, Austria; the rivers are swollen, and have in several in property. Many lives have been lost also.

editor of the Paris Gaulois and a member of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. Two shots were fired, and nobody was hurt. The cause of he duel was an article in the Gaulois reflecting

MAJ. R. M. G. HAWK was renominate by acciamation yesterday for Congress, by the Republicans of the Fifth District of this State Maj. Hawk has made un excellent Represent tive. His election by a largely increased major

UNITED STATES MINISTER LOWELL has received instructions from Secretary Evarts to express to the British Government the concerthe Government and people of the United ates at the illness of Mr. Gladstone, and to express hopes for his speedy recovery.

An organization whose object seems to be a filibistering expedition against Mexico has soop formed in Texas, and is said to be quite ex-tensive and formidable. The State militia is believed to be part of the organization, which is well officered and composed of reckless and adrous characters.

was killed last Sunday at Oldtown, Ark., by Cal had charge of a sawmill for an Indianapolfs fire was agent in the vicinity for a rival firm. The quarteled some two years ago, and the killingrew out of the foud.

It is now generally conceded that the Re-publicans of the sixth Wisconsin District will nominate State-Senator Kelley, of Green Bay, to contest the Congressional seat with Gabe Bouck, d that ex-Sherif Sanzer, of Milwaukee, will pitted against Congressman Deuster. Both Republican candidates stand more than an

of Bertin, are fled that city, leaving many creditors to mourn, not his departure, but the less of their money. Hasselmann has even rendered himself obnaxions to members of his money to aid in the dissemination of his peculis

THE molders employed by the Ohio Fall pany, at Jeffersonville, Ind., have struck work for an therease in wages. The molders of the Louisville & Nasaville Rallway shops have the struck and furthe same reason. They have been paid \$2.30 per day, and they demand \$2.50. The employers refuse to accede to their de-mands. The strike throws 1,200 men out of em-

of occasioned by the elevation of Lord Ram-to the Peerage will take place to-day. The ay to the receipt with take prace to-any. The shorm standard is Mr. Plimsoil, the well-nown philasethropist and saliors friend; and to Cohecrystive candidate is Lord Claud Hamilian, and of the Duke of Abercorn. The election of the interests a foregone conclusion, as the last voters, who form at least one-third of the

Liberal electorate in the borough, have determined to abstain from voting on account of Mr. Plimsoll's refusal to take the Home-Rule pledge.

THE revenue receipts of France for the month of July, 1880, exceed the receipts for July, 1879, by 17,000,000 francs. It is to be noted that France and the United States are the only countries of the world whose revenue rece murkedly increased during the last five years. Both are republics, and the affairs of the country are in each instance administered by its most progressive and intelligent party.

MAYNARD, editor of the Paris Figure, advises the French Conservatives to submit to the inevitable, to disband their party, and form in its stead a Conservative Republican party. The French people are devoted Republicans just now, and are likely to remain so; but French Bourbons and Reactionists, like American Demo-crats, cannot be made to accept accomplished facts, or to forget the pernicious doctrines of

THE freight-house of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad at East St. Louis together with fifty cars, most of them laden with merchandise, and about 2,000 feet of platform, etc., were destroyed by fire between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening. The freight-house contained a considerable amount of valuable freight, cotton, grain, and other commonities. The entire loss will probably reach \$100,000. The buildings were insured.

ABOUT 30,000 people attended the soldiers' reunion at Galesburg yesterday. Gov. Cullom and ex-Senator Trumbuil delivered eloquent addresses. Gen. Sheridan, who arrived in the afternoon, was very cordially greeted. A sub eription was taken up among the veterans for the benefit of the parents of the young man who was accidentally killed Wednesday. It is expected that 50,000 persons will be on the

Ar the Republican conference which was held in New York yesterday, it was resolved that the Southern Republicans should be assist-ed whenever assistance was demanded, and that in aggressive campaign should be carried on in every Southern State, Secretary Sherman made the principal speech of the day, and advised hard, active work in all the Southern States and in Indiana. Neither Gen. Garfield nor Gen. Arthur attended the confere

Mr. C. B. Lockwood, the Congressional candidate of the bolting Republicans of the Cleveland (b.) district, will to-day publish a letter withdrawing from the contest. This action is in obedience to the request of the Republican County Committee and in the interest of hurmony in the party. Three of the lender of the bolters will also publish letters approving of Mr. Lockwood's action, which is pronounced on all hands to be manly and patriotic

THE clerk of the Building and Loan Assosiation of Toronto stepped into the Dominio Bank of that city last evening to make a deposit. He presented to the bank-teller checks posit. He presented to the bank-tener checks for \$5,000, and, going to another clerk to set re-ceipts, laid down his book containing \$1,000 cash. On returning, the book and money had disappeared. Two Americans, who came into the bank at the same time the clerk entered, are suspected of baving taken the cash. Their eabouts have not yet been discovered.

CONGRESSMAN DE LA MATYR has challenged his Republican and Democratic competitors for the Congressional seat from the Sevssues of the day. De La Matyr admits that he has no chance for success in the district; nei-ther, he says, has Byfield, the Democratic candidate. The reverend Greenbacker is very biter against the Democrats, and in this he has the sympathy of nearly every Greenbacker in

AT a meeting of the British Cabinet yeste day it was resolved to send a large body of troops to Ireland, in anticipation of serious dis-turbances in that country. Notice was recieved during the afternoon at Chatham and Plymouth larracks to prepare the troops for immediate embarkation. It is quite evident that there will e some serious work in the Green Isle during the fall and winter months. The landlords are determined to extort the utmost penny from the peasantry, and the latter are determined to folow Parnell's advice and to keep a firm grip on

GEN. O. L. SPAULDING was nominated for ballot. Gen. Spaulding was not a candidate be-fore the Convention, but was taken up as a com-promise candidate by the partisans of those who were. The nominee is a lawyer of much abil-ity; he fought all through the War, which he entered as Captain and came out of as Brigadier University, Secretary of State, and has held various other offices. His nomination gives general satisfaction.

NINE ballots were taken by the Georgia Democratic Convention at Atlanta yesterday out without result. Gov. Colquitt's highest vote was 208 out of a possible 350. As the two-thirds rule has been adopted by the Convenue ill but certain that Colquitt will fall of securing the nomination, in which case the whole matter vill be referred to the people by the majority of the delegates, who will also indorse Colquitt's candidature. There is a prospect that the anti-Colquitt delegates will then nominate a candidate. In such a case the Republicans will in all probability call a convention and put forward a strong man for the place.

GEN. GABFIELD did not participate in the New York conference yesterday. During the day he received many distinguished visitors, and in the evening he was tendered an ovation by the Républican Central Campaign Club, headed by Gen. Dittenhoefer and Gen. John C. Fremont, Over one thousand members of the Club were introduced to Gen. Garfield. He referred to Gen. Fremont as the first Republican Presidential candidate he voted for, whereat Gou. Fre mont respinded by saving that the first Repubican canditate greets the last. After introduc dons and a mutual exchange of complin the Glee Clar serenaded the distinguished geatleman.

they saw John and Kate Bender pass through that place Wednesday. The actions of the pair were quite suspicious, and a resident of the place followed them up with the hope the night capture them. The statement of the old man, who is in prison at Fremont, Neb., that his name is McOregor, may be quite true, and yet not exculpate him. A resident of Jacksonville, Ill., recognized him yesterday as the same per-son who went by the name of McGregor at Jackconville and by the name of Bender in Kansa The woman under arrest says that John Ber s Kate's brother, and is also the father of her four children.

ARTHUR ARNOLD, Radical member for salford, will move in the House of Common day that the compulsory slaughter at ports of landing of cattle from the United States restricts the supply of food and increases its cost, and that such staughter is wholly unnecessary in view of the absence of a l kinds of disease from the cattle-raising districts of this country. The resolution ends with the opinion that the Goverument should remove all unnecessary restric-tions. The resolution is very adroitly drawn to catch the support of the Government. It is couched in almost the same terms as a resolu-tion introduced in the House in 1878 by Mr. Fors-ter, a member of the present Cabinet. It is expected that that gentleman, at any rate, will not

Tue Michigan Republican Convention which met at Jackson yesterday, was a notable gathering. It was very largely attended by the ablest Republicans of the State, and the atmost harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. There were five leading candidates for Governor. F. B. Stockbridge, of Kaismazoo; David H. Jerome, of Sagunaw: Thomas W. Palmer, of De-troit: John F. Rice, of Lapoer; and Rice A. Beal, of Ann Arbor. David H. Jerome was nom-inated on the tenth belief. Moreau S. Croby was nominated for Liedtenant-Governor; Willlam Jenney, the present incumbent, for Secre-tary of State; Benfamin D. Pritchard for Treas-urer; W. J. Latmer for Auditor General; and

The body of a man whose description cor-responds with that of St. Aubrey C. Angelo, the well-known correspondent of the Liverpool Courter, was found by section hands on the

resterday morning. From the appearance of the body it would seem that the unfortunate nan was first run over by the cors, and, crazed man was first run over by the cors, and, crazed by the injuries received, shot himself through the heart. Mr. Angelo has been writing a series of letters for his paper on the farming lands of the West, and left Cheyenne Wednesday morning with the intention of joining Secretary Schurz's party at the Yellowstone Park. He was a very during and adventurous spirit, and has acted on several occasions as war correspondent for English newspapers, particularly the Lonfor English newspapers, particularly the London Standard and the Liverpool Courier. He was with the French Prince Imperial in Zulu-

ONLY fifty-one Liberal Peers voted for the Peers voted agrainst it. Of those who voted for it, twenty-four hold office under the present Adnistration. Several Whig Peers, including unt Cardwell, Baron Carlingford, and Vis count Halifax, who were members of former Liberal Cabinets, absented themselves from the ase when the division was taken; but perhaps the most notable votes of the division were those of Lords Sherbrooke and Brudbourne (Robert Lowe and Knatchuli Hughessen) against the measure, both these gentleman having been raised to the Peerage since the general election. In reply to Mr. Parnell's question yesterday, Mr. tor, Chief Secretary for Ireland, intimated that the Government would not press the re this session, and that it was too late to introduce a new one. To a furher question by Mr. Parnell, he replied that the lovernment would use the military and the police to aid in evictions, and expressed the hope that all good subjects, including Members hope that all good subjects, including Me of Parliament, would advise the Irish pos to submit to the execution of the law. It is no probable that Mr. Parnell will take the hint, or if he does, that the peasantry will follow his ad-vice. From the present temper of the people, it is more shau likely that evictions in Ireland during the coming winter will be attended with considerable bloodshed and loss of life.

GEN. HANCOCK IN A DILEMA

There is reason to believe that there is : considerable variance between the views of Gen. Hancock and certain portions of the Democratic platform. It may be that the embarrassment naturally incident to such difference of opinion accounts in a measure for Hancock's omission in his letter of acceptance to notice and approve in detail the assertions of the platform, and for his guarded ndorsement of that instrument as a whole. The resolutions adopted by the Clucinnati Convention relative to the so-called "great fraud of 1870-'77" were not explicitly approved by Gen. Hancock in his letter. He could not have given these sentiments his open sanction without committing a breach of army etiquet unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, nor without stultilying himself. It is a question, however, whether his silence on these points does not convict him of moral owardice. If Gen. Hancock holds the same views of President Hayes that are set forth in the Democratic platform, and designs that his general approval of that document shall embrace these views, then his continuation in a high military office makes him guilty of disrespect to a superior officer, and his previously expressed views prove him to be of a vacillating turn of mind. If Gen. Hancock does not believe President Hayes to be the hardened wretch the Democratic plat

blacken the President's character. The Cincinnati platform not merely de clares that President Hayes holds his office upon a false count," but goes further, and charges upon him the intention "to bribe his way to the seat of a usurper by billeting villains upon the people," "This issue, says the platform, "precedes and dwarfs every other"; and President Hayes is held ersonally responsible for "the great fraud," Whatever Gen, Hancock may hold now in deference to the party which has nominated him, there is evidence that he personally indorsed in 1876 the subsequent peaceful settlement of the pending controversy over the Presidential election. In the letter which Gen. Hancock wrote to Gen. Sherman at that time, recently given to public, he said:

form makes him out, then justice and fair

ness should have prompted Hancock to

renounce and condemn the attempt to

public, he said:

The whole matter of the Presidency seems to me to be sample, and to admit of a peaceful solution. The machinery for such a contingency as threatens to present itself has been all carefully prepared. It only requires lubrication, owing to disuse. The army should have nothing to do with the election or manguration of Presidents. The people elect the President. The Congress deciares in a joint session who he is. . . Some tribunal must decide whether the people have duly elected a President. I presume of course that it is in the loint affirmative action of the Senate and House, or why are they present towitness the count if not to see that it is fair and just?

The disputed election of 1876 was deter-

mined in the peaceful and constitutional manner which Gon. Hancock thus foreshadowed. It was settled by "the joint affirmative action of the Senate and House," and upon a plan of arbitration in keeping with the spirit of the time and suggested by the Democrats. The day following such settlement Gen. Hancock would hardly have cared, in the face of his letter to Sherman, to condemn the very machinery which he had just declared to be the proper agency for determining the dispute. He could not then have denounced Hayes as a "fraud" and "usurper", without eating his own words. It is difficult to explain, therefore, how he can now reconcile even a tacit acuiescence in the strong and unfair language of his party's platform on the same subje How can be believe that the "fraud issue precedes and dwarfs every other" in the present campaign, when that issue has no other basis than the very constitutional methods which were pointed out by himself as the proper solution of the dispute? If he does not believe this, and does not approve that portion of the platform which antagonizes the position he took four years ago, how can he, as an officer and a gentleman, pass over in silence and tacitly indorse the un fair assault upon the President? This is a dilema from which neither Gen. Hancock nor his friends have undertaken to extricate the Democratic candidate.

INDIANA DEMOCRACY. The Democrats of Indiana, who have been n the frying-pan with their unpopular candidate for Vice-President, are in a still hotte place with their still more unpopular candidate for Governor. Small, parrow, mean, and hard-fisted as English is, Landers, as we learn from Democratic sources, is still smaller, narrower, meaner, and harder-fisted than the man who keeps lumself in an tron cage for fear of his fellow-citizens. Between these two delectable specimens, the Dem erats of Indiana are well-nigh distracted, and the more respectable ones are freely crit iclsing this extraordinary pair, and in some cases openly refusing to support them or help them in any way, besides throwing out hints that they will not even vote for them Mr. English's peculiarly offensive career, bot as a politician under hire to the South be fore and since the War and as a man under hire to personel greed and mean-ness, is pretty familiar to our readers, but Mr. Landers is not so we known outside his State. Inside he appears to be known ad nauseam. For the purpose of an introduction of this man, who s even detested more among his own people than English, we reproduce a few extract from the semi-Democratic paper of this city, which is always accepted as good authority among Democrats. Its New Albany corre spondent draws a very sprightly picture of the fiat, hard-shell demagog. It appears from this correspondent's statement that he secured his nomination by giving out that he was very rich and would provide the cam-paign with plenty of funds. When nominated, however, his bar'l was found to be empty; but he didn't escape assessment. This

return to office would be speedy.

On this point that paper says:

at from Aberdeen, towns only a few tance from Liverpool show no such

distance from Livermool show no such enter-prise. The fact discloses the existence of risks and inconveniences in the trade, as now con-ducted, which are not likely to be removed until science has done a little more for the butcher than it has yet. The problem is worth studying. An increase of a penny a pound in the price of meat costs the country, it is said, about £5,000. 000 a year; and a fall of a penny or a halfpenn a pound is tantamount to much increased healt and comfort to millions.

Both countries are interested in this mat

ter. England wants cheap beef and mutton,

and the United States want a market in

which to sell these meats. The present fears

or prejudices of the British law operate to ex-

clude our exportation of live animals, in

which form the trade might be carried on

with great profit on both sides. Until better

knowledge on the subject leads to the abo-

lition of the restrictive regulations by the

British Government, the dead-meat trade is

the only alternative. This, however, is re-

stricted by the inability to preserve the meat

after it has been safely delivered in England.

Until this difficulty is mastered Great Britain

must suffer from the high price of fresh meat

and this country lose the trade of supplying

that country with fresh meat from our simost

A LARGER OUTLET BASTWARD.

Last year, towards its close,-if we mistake

not as early as November,-the Chicago ele-

vators were nearly all filled, and the Western

railways notified shippers that they could not

receive grain consigned to warehouses. They

would receive it to be delivered to commis-

sion-houses on the track, or for shipment

from the track directly eastward; but in that

ease the owner had to submit to a loss of

from four to seven cents per bushel. The

capacity of our warehouses was some 15,000,-

000 bushels, while they contained more than

3,000,000. The loss, therefore, to farmers

and country holders from this source last

year must be told in tens if not hun

dreds of thousands of dollars. This kind

of embargo occurs almost every year, and it

shows conclusively the importance of greater

facilities of transit to the seaboard. Had the

Grand Trunk, with its vast facilities for

freights to the warehouses of Atlantic

ports and ocean-going ships to Europe, had

should at once be conceded as it is to all

other roads,-does any one suppose for a mo

ment that a grain blockade could have been

maintained here, or that Chicago and the

country west would have been subjected to a

loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars?

And yet, now that this great line has reached

the outskirts of the city at a great expense, it

forbidden access to our elevators and

proper approach to the business centre of the

inexhaustible stores.

Correspondent says:

The State Central Committee assessed Landers \$3,500.—three times as much as any preceding Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana was ever assessed. When Gov. Hendricks ran he wasn't assessed anything. "Blue Jeans" Williams was assessed \$2,500. Landers was assessed \$2,500, not entirely on the ground that he was a heavy weight to carry, but also in the hope that he would withdraw rather than nay it, the little fittion about the amount of his property having been exposed. Landers went before the Committee and pleaded for mercy. He argued, begged, and wept, but the Central Committee was inexorable, and, instead of withdrawing. Landers raised the money and put it up on Friday last, since which time he's been exhibiting himself over the State.

His favorit diversion is mixing with the

His favorit diversion is mixing with the people. How he mixes is thus described:
Landers is fond of playing the "man-of-the-people" dedge. He plays it by going about with rusty boots and a battered but, dirty clothes, and general dilapidation. He smokes the Teamster's Regalin eigers (six for a quarter) so popular in this region, and chews the stubs into most disreputable raggedness. It is a faworft trick with him to reduce one of these elegant fumars to a chew of tobacco, and then shuffle up to a knot of natives and request "a light faw my seggath." If this demand is productive of a match, he ignites the sulphur by friction upon that portion of his hand-me-down clothing which covers his intellectual and broadest end. If it results in the profer of a cigar aiready lighted, he puffs painfuity until the desired conflagration coaucs, and then returns the nicotinguistican with thanks. In either case he invariably gets in his advertisement. people. How he mixes is thus described: in his advertisement. en'lemen, do you know who I am?" nerally they don't. Whereupon he le

I am Franklin Landers, gen'iemen, an' I am can'date faw the Guv'nor of Injianny. Good He is not particular about color when he

mixes, so long as he thinks it will make otes. Though in 1868 he introduced a bill in the Legislature to exclude negroes from the State, and made bitter speeches against them, this correspondent says:

them, this correspondent says:

Speaking of color reminds me of what Landers did at a camp-meeting of negroes in Jennings County, early in June. He heard such a meeting was in progress, and hastened to work it. He remained there all of one day, and paid conspicuous attention to a couple of young colored girls. He sat between them during the services think of it. O ye rock-rooted Bourbons of Hoosierdom, unto whom a negro is even as ipecacuants), sang with them, prayed with them, and afterward, with much pomp and condescension, conducted them to dinner, que on each arm! Nothing that could tend to impress upon the negroes there assembled his perfect equality with themselves was left undone. He carried their shawls for the ladies. He held their parasols. He waited upon them estentatiously at diamer.

The antics of this demagog, his disgusting ways, his rag-baby fiat lunacy, which he tries to keep out of sight when among hard money Democrats, the hollowness of his pretenses, and his loud-mouthed, blatant bloviant manner, are rapidly disgusting the decent members of his party, and many of them are openly expressing their detestation and disgust, and while they want their party to triumph do not care to conceal their de sire to see Landers beaten. If the Demoeratic party in Indiana can furnish no better leaders than English and Landers it must be in a pretty rotten state.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ILLNESS. The progress of Mr. Gladstone's illness

cannot fail to be watched with serious in terest, not only in Europe, where millions of the oppressed are looking up to him for help, but also in this country, where his politica principles are respected and his character as man admired. His death at this time would be a calamity of the most serious de scription to the cause of Liberalism, of which he is not only the representative but the very core, to the hopes of the downtrodde classes of Great Britain and in the Balkar Peninsula, and to the world of letters, where he has so long occupied a prominent post

Mr. Gladstone is now an old man, having reached his 71st year, and the disease which has attacked him is a serious one at any age Added to this he has but recently passed through an election campaign of the most exciting and fatiguing character, into which he threw himself with an energy and persist ence that very few men of his age could have endured. Day by day through that campaign, in the midst of extremely severe weather, he addressed vast audiences, some three speeches a day without repetition. Such a display of physical energy at his age. as well as of mental effort, could not have done otherwise than to make a serious drain upon his life-forces, and must have helped to bring on his present crisis. Added to this, he has the duties of the two most important offices of the Ministry upon his hands, and a legacy of evils growing out of the confused condition of affairs in South Africa the miseries of Ireland, the new complications arising from Turkey's defiance of the Berlin Treaty, and the miserable muddle in Afghanistan which has precipitated another war,-all of which are bequeathed to him by the Beaconsfield Administration.

city by the mean rivalry and the remorseless greed of Vanderbilt and his allies. We have heretofore called the attention of the Board of Trade and of our business-men His death at this time would be a crushing generally to this subject, and we now solicit blow to Liberalism. He holds in his hands their active exertions to break the embargo the hopes of millions. In the very first elecwhich the Vanderbilt interest has put upon tion speech which he ever made, fifty years the commercial and the business progress of ago, he said: "Among the first results of the city. We also now bespeak the active in principles there should be a sedulous and terference of the Presidents and Managers of special attention to the interests of the poor. the railways terminating in the city in the same direction. The cheaper the cost of railfounded upon the rule that those who ar the least able to take care of themselves way transit to the senboard can be maintained from Chicago, the more does it add to should be most regarded by others. Particthe business and the prosperity of these West-ern railways. The cheapera bushel of wheat ularly it is a duty to endeavor by every means that labor may receive adequate fenuneration." To these principles he has and corn or a barrel of pork and lard can be been faithful all his life. He had no sooner shipped from this city eastward, the more entered upon his new lease of power than surely will these roads be required to bring he set himself to the task of trying these products here, and the more active and to remedy the wretched condition profitable for them will be their business of the Irish tenants, growing out of the op-Certainly the St. Paul, the Northwestern, the pressions of the landholders during the Tory Rock Island, and the Burlington Roads Administration. The bill for compensation are deeply and largely interested in the in cases of eviction when the hardship is excheapest and the most ample facilities traordinary, the Burials bill, and the Game for the shipment of farm products eastward from this city, and they will doubtless actively assist in breaking the bill, by which the tenants are to be allowed to shoot rabbits and other animals that are destructive to their crops, are all movements outrageous embargo which the Vanderbil for the relief of the poor and their rescue crowd have imposed upon the business of from the oppressions of the landlord class. the city and the entire Northwest. If there He is aiming his blows at laws made by landis any valid reason for the injunction which lords for the benefit of landlords who hold remorseless greed in the main has succeeded their tenantry in a condition of servitude alin procuring from the courts, let it be amica most as hopeless as African slavery was in its bly adjusted, and free access to our warepalmy days. In his earlier years he threw nenses by the incoming railways at once be himself with all his eloquence into the granted. This the business-men of the city cause of the oppressed and imprisoned and our Western railways should impera-Neapolitans, and with no less power and eloquence in his later years he became the champion of the victims of Turkish brutality While the Committee of the Citizens' Assoand tyranny in Bulgaria and the firm fries of the Greeks in their demand for justice ciation which has just made a report on street Since his Administration came into power pavements has discussed the subject in hand with considerable intelligence, it has omitted progress has been made through the prompt ness and energy of the Liberal Government to give proper consideration to two or three a preparing the way for reforms in Southimportant conditions. It seems to have proceeded to its conclusions without proper reeastern Europe, and in bringing Turkey to a gard for the element of cost, which, in the realizing sense of the determination of the Powers that there shall be no further evacase of a city that is growing so rapidly as Chicago, and that requires such extensive sions of the demands made by the Berlin Treaty. He has courageously and manfully grappled with the financial problems handed improvements every year, must enter into every suggestion of public expenditure. The gentlemen representing the Chizens' down from the Tory Government, and has but Association seem also to Ignore the fact that just commenced the inauguration of measures

calculated to improve the condition of the

iepleted Treasury of India. In fine, he beld

in his hands the direction of all the measures leading to the consummation of great re-

Great Britain, and in clevating and every way

improving the condition of the working pec-

ple there and elsewhere. When such a man

is suddenly brought down with a dangerous

disease, a man who is not only the head of

the party, but the party itself, the cause halts

with him, and there is imminent danger to

orms, in liberalizing the political system

comparatively noiscless thoroughfares, and will not readily abandon this comfert for the ceaseless, and deafening din of hard stone pavements. The general recommendation of the Comnittee in favor of a more solid and enduring foundation for our street pavements may be accepted as correct, though it is a question the mission of the party. In case he should die, there may be other men who can step into his place, but Liberalism will have re-ceived a shock from which it can hardly rewhether Jollet flagstones or heavy board will not be found more available than the cement which is recommended. Upon this solid foundation, the Committee give prefer-

Chicago, more than any other great city in

the world (except, perhaps, Paris, where the

conditions warrant the use of pure asphalt in the form of paste), has accustomed itself to

ence to the pavements which they approve in over. If the prayers of millions of opthe following order: (1) Granit blocks; (2) pressed people and the good wishes of lovers of liberty and republican principles could be compressed asphalt blocks; and (3) cedar brocks. We believe the majority of people of any avail, his recovery to health and his who have given the subject proper coi tion, and watched the experience of this and THE FOREIGN TRADE IN FRESH MEATS other cities, will be inclined to reverse the order of priority, giving cedar blocks, with a The somewhat arbitrary action of the British Privy Council in excluding the importaproper foundation, preference over the other pavements, and confining granit blocks to tion of American beef on the hoof led to a very earnest appeal recently by a deputation rare and special cases where the strain is exceptional, and the noise comparatively un-objectionable. It is doubtful whether the soof interested parties to Earl Spencer for a

modification of the order. That officer pointed out that the Council had but little called "asphalt" blocks should find any place in the category.

As between granit blocks and cedar blocks, discretion in the matter: that the act of 1878 allowed the free importation of cattle from a the reasons for rejecting the former in favor foreign country when the laws "and the genof the latter are obvious. The granit is and eral sanitary condition of animals therein are must always be immensely expensive in Chisuch as afford reasonable security against the importation therefrom of diseased anirago. The noise upon such a pavement is frightful and unavoidable. There is great wear upon the vehicles and horses' shoes, and much injury to the horses that travel the mals." The prevalence of cattle disease in some parts of the United States compels the exclusion of cattle generally from this coungranit pavement. The blocks soon bec try. In a vast country like the United states there must be some spot where disease smooth; the edges wear away; they grow round and slippery. All this has been ascerprevails, but Earl Spencer will not be convinced that he can modify his order. The tained in New York, London, and other large cities where the granit block pavement London Times says that the moral of the action by the Council is, that, if England is has been used extensively. Repairing th get cheap beef and mutton from abroad, it kind of pavement is costly, and it is a matmust be by developing the dead-meat trade. ter of some doubt whether cedar blocks, On this point that paper says:

The problem of conveying carcasses of cattle across the ocean without injury to them is but half solved. It is not enough that the use of compressed air of ice enables meat to make a long veyage in safety. The hattle is not won when it is proved, as has been dene, that beef can be brought in excellent condition from Australia to England. Some one must yet show how such meat can be taken out of the preserving chambers in the sbips' helds, and can be distributed in small quantities without suffering deterioration. It is a reproach to science that a quarter of beef cannot be kept for a few hours in warm weather without being spoiled, and that no easily and generally applicable mode of preventing this is known. Earl spencer admitted that the dead-meat trade had not expanded in the mauner which might have been expected; and he expressed his surprise that, while London gets meat from Aberdeen, towns only a few hours' distance from Livernool show no such enterprise. The fact discloses the existence of risks properly laid, will not last as long to good ondition as granit blocks, and at a lower

cost for repairs.

The experiments which have been made with cedar blocks in Detroit have demon strated that they will last in good condition from ten to twelve years. The trials that have been made with the same material in Chicago during the past six years warrant the same conclusion. Whenever they shall be laid upon proper foundations everywhere, -whether concrete, or Jollet stabs, or a three-inch plank,—and systematically repaired, there is reason to expect still more durability from them. When they wear out, t costs comparatively little to replace them. In the meantime, they are clean, smooth and noiseless as long as they last. Horses do not allo and fall down so frequently, not strain themselves to the same extent, as upor stone pavements; vehicles are not pounder and rattled to pieces. The comfort of the cedar block pavement is unquestionably greater than any that can be extracted from hard stone, and the difference in the cost is so large that the granit blocks would need to last three or four times as long as the others in order to make them more econom-

Aside from the preference given to grani over wooden blocks, with which the Citizens' Committee will find but a small portion of this community to agree, there are some useful suggestions in heir report. It will soon be a matter for legislative consideration whether the cost of renewing streets which have once been paved at the expense of the adjoining property should not be sustained by the city at large. There is no doubt that some the system of repairing should be adopted, and that such a system will not merely keep the payements in better condition, but make them last much longer. The width of wagon-tires for heavy teaming should certainly be regulated by ordinance, and ther should be a limitation upon the weight of the loads carried, Finally, greater atten tion should be given in the future than has ever been given heretofore to the solidity and durability of the foundations laid for our pavements, and greater care exercised for

compelling contractors to act in good faith and upon something like a uniform plan in laying the pavements.

THE FOOD WE EAT. The coolest thing in the way of adultera-tion of food is disclosed by a circular recently issued by a Philadelphia merchant, who advertises himself as an "importer of and dealer in American and foreign chemicals." Here is the circular, which, while telling the story of the Philadelphia man's specialties, also tells a story which is equally true of a used as food:

used as food:

Philladelphia, Sept. 10, 1879.—Dear Sirs: 1 take pleasure in handing you, for your examination, the inclosed samples of Pepper Stock and Terra Al. a. Samples and quotations of my other lines of supplies furnished on application.

I desire specially to call your attention to my pepper stock, and think, on comparing it with pure pepper, you will find it fully equal in graquality, and appearance, hence requiring a much smaller proportion of pula red and black pepper than in the use of cheaper stocks. The latter have no grit a distinctive characteristic of ground peppers and very often contain so much dust they require a large percentage of pure pepper to bring them up to the proper looking standard and condition.

The inclosed sample of Terra Alba is selected and imported especially for spice manufacturers, being perfectly white and line.

I can also strongly recommend my manufacture of Cloves and Allapice stocks.

A fair trial will convince you that the mixtures I offer are the cheapest in the market for use. Yours truly.

We have not given the name which is attached to this circular because the author is no worse than scores of others engaged in the same business. This man merely advertise the raw materials out of which others can make pure red and black pepper. This man caters to an existing demand; he supplies a want; he does not sell fraudulent pepper, or cloves, or allspice; he sells terra alba and pepper stock. The guilty man in the business is the chap who imposes these materials upon the public as pure pepper and cloves, chowing as he does that they are frauds, and that in so doing he is swindling his custom ers out of their money, and poisoning the consumers by his fraudulent compounds. It would be an injustice to the manufacturer of spices to assume that they are alone in this business. The manufacture of tea, and coffee, and sugar, and candy are equally fraudulent, and the greater the amount of these that is sold renders the plunder of the public more extensive. It is only necessary to say that at this time the annual manufacture of glucose in this country is enormous; the amount of corn consumed in that business is counted by the millions of bushels and for the glucose there is a demand exceed ing the production. All this glucose finds its way into "pure augar" from the "bes refineries," and into sirups of the "choices brands," and also in the "purest honey." There is nothing criminal in the manufacture and sale of glucose, oleomargarine, and terra alba, but the franc is in selling these as refined sugar, dairy but ter, or as pure pepper or other spices. Nor is it an excuse for the practice of such fraude by a sugar-refiner that he must mix glucose largely with his sugar because other refiners do so, and if he were to act honestly he would be driven out of the business: that is no excuse, and the law should require, under a heavy penalty, that the sugar or siron made in whole or in part from glucose should be so branded by the manufacturer before selling it to the public. In England ne article of food which is adulterated can be sold unless the package containing it is branded with the proportions of the adulteration Last year an enterprising Yankee in New York sent a quantity of "pure American honey "to England, but it was soon discovered there that the honey was largely the produc of glucose, and being a frame, subjecting the retailer to a penalty for selling it, the whole lot was sent back to New York. It is doubt-

ful whether a gallon of the "pure slrups

manufactured and sold in this country could

be sold in England; certainly not unless the package was branded as the law requires with the proportions of the various constit-

uents of which the great bulk of America strups are made. Yet there are but few per-

sons out of the trade who con ions of so-called pure sirup sold country who dream that the star pay for is the products of che are advertised by the Pulindelphini with

eircular we have given.

We suppose that in due time public sent. ment will be sufficiently aroused to demo legislation on this subject; not legislat prevent the sale of oleomargarine or air or corn-meal mustard, or terra alba alisas but legislation like that in England whis requires the manufacturer of all articles are the brand it with its property. food to brand it with its proper name, les purchasers to buy whatever they war has Such a law, to be effective, should be to same in all parts of the country, and the Democratic resolutions of 1798 insist the the States alone have the right to support traud of that kind, an act of Congress prohibiting and punishing the traudulent adulteration of food would be a most salutary provision for the protection of personal health and personal expenditure against fraud. GEN. WALKER, Superintendent of the Cosus. Is reported as saying that the census of a Louis in 1870 was fraudulent. It is his opinion that no less than 50,000 fictitions names were inserted in the rolls. This opinion is not based as service of the conjugation o

seried in the rolls. This opinion is not based a hearsay or conjecture, but on evidence, white will be supplied if necessary. The frauds up gross, and the persons guilty of them mixed by punished by one and imprisonment if it was not for the statute of limitations. The making of a bogus consus is a serious offence. The sons engaged in the St. Louis consistence. of a bogus consus is a serious offense. The some engaged in the St. Louis conspirer we likely had forgotter what the consus was in They were thinking of local pride, and a great satisfaction of beating Chicago. They'd not fully realize, perhaps, that they were chaing not only Chicago but the whole Uning States. The census is taken to describe the apportionment of congresses. The addition of 50,000-more likely to be 70,000 or 80,000-false names to st. Louis census gave Missouri a Congresses she was not fairly entitled to. Since its same than the state of the same than th St. Louis census gave Missouri a Congressions she was not fairly entitled to. Since 182 a Louis and a few adjacent towns have been no sented in Congress by three members were only entitled to two. They will con were only entitied to the to have an excessive representation until the to have an excessive representation until the lift the fraud were solitary, and not likely to be repeated, it would not be worth expedit at the rectain the fact that the rectain the fact is the fact that the fa time; but there is reason to fear the netter pursued in 1870 by St. Louis have been put in practice on a more extensive scale by on-munities and States in 1880. Kentucky, for a stance, gained but 202,577 between 180 and le-182,856 between 1850 and 1860; and 164,008 1860 and 1870. Yet the census returns all in show a gain between 1870 and of 418,320, or more than in the preceding quarter of a century. This rain is report when the State has passed its period of grater growth and is well settled. The City of Louis ville has increased but 25,000 of the 413,220. In abnormal and surprising gains have been made in the back counties, to which, so far as man informed, there has been no unusual myration in the past ten years. The returns from Mesouri, Arkansas, and Louislana are equaly suplicious. It may yet be the duty of Gen. Walker to investigate thoroughly the manner is the census has been taken in these State should see to it that the frauds so ear should see to it that the frauds so early an successfully accomplished in St. Louis in III have not been imitated on a much larger eath throughout the South. When the comes had be used to secure misrepresentation in Conrest the fundamental principle of republican for ernment—the right of the majority to rule—vil be attacked; and it will become the duty of here them, without regard to party, to protest an see, to it, that the wrong is righted. see to it that the wrong is righted.

ated im required Common Turke to the C so much that the C so much that the control of the C so much that the control of the control of the Cables has been to cables his lice and patient Arc tipes in the control of the control of the Common the control of the Common the control of the Common the control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Court in the court i

THE son had to repts to bave field, as patch hephew ventions power. His patcother p. The new roads, a claimed out the motives ent wit favor is which wimpossi a safe d. The besu used in

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THE fifteen or twenty persons arrested on THE fifteen of twenty persons arreaders suspicion of being concerned in the murier of MoMahon bave not yet been put to the tortun by the police. We desire to suggest that the device of threatening the offenders with a near and a sight of the borrors of the Morguelas little old, and insufficient for this aggravement case. The time-honored plan of pouring melts lead in the ears is more efficient. The ordest hypothesis and a sits advantages. If the suspects water also has its advantages. If the su person is innocent, and sinks he is happly of the way, and can give no testimony in a for false imprisonment; and if he is rullly floats, i. ; is, of course, ready for hanging, out Judge or jury. The reports of Wedne

The police arrested several men, others strongers who could not give a real count of themselves. John Judge, alla was was found with his mustache chave od, what found with his mustache chave od, who was run in. So were numberies other some for smaller causes them this, and some the test. . Lieut. Bedell declined to make the property with the names of any of a pressed parties, and stread that the research was the research that the research carries and stread that the research that the research carries and stread that the research carries are secured to the research that the research carries are secured to the research carries and stread that the research carries are secured to the research carries ar better. Lieur. Bedell declined to fine the reporter with the mames of an of arrested parties, and stated that the reporter with the mames of an of arrested parties, and stated that the reposition of the probability of the first some days yet, as meaning the might identify as the murder her bushand until she had time to become our posed was acceded to. This will be not the momental for the prisoners, a large material to the meaning of whom are, of course, innocent of the first cannot easily be avoided. The reason support of the prisoners of the first days cannot easily be avoided. The reason support of the man articles was, that their friends, hearing their incarceration, would go to work frame allibis on which they would secure the release before Mrs. McMahon had a chant identifying them.

release before Mrs. McMahon had a chance of identifying them.

The precaution in regard to giving out to names must in the end be gratifying to the friends of the prisoners. It saves that anxiety. It leaves them happy in the though that the missing once are perhaps only draft dead, while it prevents them from worrying not only about aiblis, but about habess corpuss and other formalities of that kind. Now that the men are safe in jail, and nobedy except the police has been told who they are, any further draft in putting them to the torture would be ally and sentimental.

THE Democratic candidate for Governor in Missouri represents his party wall on the financial question. He has boxed the financial compass since 1878. Two years ago he wrote to Dr. J. B. McGee, of Miller County, a letter in

compass since 1878. Two years ago he wrise to Dr. J. B. McGee, of Miller County, a lotter in which he said:

I think the Greenback party should remain in and cooperate with the Democratic party, it is a party, has proven Itself to be as soud on the greenback question as a separtize or as party cauld possibly be, and, being a compass and well-organized party from Mains to the fornia, it is more able and better preparet or emedy the evils of the present day than a new party, under any name, however able it may be in pumbers and ability.

I have not one word to say against the Greenback purty, its leaders, and its objects; I am for all that that party seeks; am for radressing all the ovils it seeks to reform; for all the visual Lean say now that already I have vored in this and the Forty-third Congress for every distinctive and important reasure on which the Greenback party is based. Every man cannot distinctive and important reasure on which the Greenback party is based. Every man cannot be directly as for any one within the ranks of that party.

Crittenden now pretends to be a hard-money be mocrat. He hasn't changed his principle, if he has his opinions, since 1878. It is a romarked for feet that the Democratic party, which is 1876 declared the Resumption act "a handrance to resumption," and demanded the hardest of her mocry, is now running Piatists for Governor and indians, Maine, and Missouri, as it did last year in Ohio, and puts forward men like Ton Evige to represent it in its great ratification meetings.

UNTIL Maj. Gen. Hancock was nomine by the Democratic party, says the Chein Gazcik, the public did not know that the second corps did all the highting at Gertysburs which bettle the losses of the National at ware more than the whole number of that co Nor did the soldiers of the Second Corps it dil now that if was Hancock that repulsed to street's fluid actack. They had a notion that soldiers who stood in the line that faced this tack, who had to stand there during all the paratory storin of artillery, and who stubbes stood up to they work while the charging counterface the fighting; that it was the valor and high spoof American volunteers that kept them in the while a third of their permiter was strict down; and that they were too busy to know their man. Gen. Hancock was attitudishin their rear. But now they find that Maj. Gen. Hancock was attitudishin their rear. But now they find that Maj. Gen. Hancock was attitudishin their rear. But now they find that Maj. Gen. Hancock was attitudishin their rear. But now they find that Maj. Gen. Hancock was attitudishin their rear. But now they find that Maj. Gen. UNTIL Maj.-Gen. Hancock was n

THE illness of Mr. Gladstone is an aver that causes general regret, not only in Englanding that he is the news that he passed the crisis of the fever and the period to recover is received with universal satisfaction. His stekness occurs at a most rap portune time,—in the busiest part of the Pail in the passed of the period of the Mr. Ald
lows:

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sted important members of his own party, and requires his personal attendance at the House of Commons. Recent events in Afghanis an and Turker are a source of serious embarrassment Turker are a source of serious embarrassment to the Government over, which he presides with so much ferver and spirit. It should be added that the Liberai Administration is not set fully used to its complicated duries, and that Parliament has failed to settle down to regular work either lines and limits well under work ment has failed to settle down to regular work within lines and limits well understood. The absence of Mr. Gladstone from his round of duties is, therefore, a public loss. The Adminis-tration and the Liberal party will feel it the more keenly because, as a contemporary re-marks, "Mr. Giadstone has never relied much on marks. Mr. trials to the mass sever relied much on his lleutenants, and lacks the rare talent of educating assistants of his own. Should he be absent from duty for but ten days, there is rea-son to fear that his own friends will injure his son to fear that his own friends will injure his Orbitet on home questions and adopt a modified policy in foreign matters. But great men like Mr. Gladstone feel inspired by the very duties which circumstances impose upon them, and it would be gratifying if he could return to his labors without much delay. Unfortunately, the lest advices received here enforce the duty of petiont waiting."

Arctic ballooning is the newest scientific Ancre outcoming is the newest scientific the in England. The need of special precau-tion against failure of gas or the bursting of excelope has been felt, and experiments were lately made at the Alexandra Palace with view to diminishing the risks. Three balner, and another car was hung in the centre. All were so arranged that, in case any believe broke, the weight would be evenity sustained by the remaining ballcons. The experiment was entirely successful. Commander Cheyne, who is the principal advocate of Arctic ballconing, believes his plan is perfectly practicable. He would have the care warmed and well provisioned. It is supposed he has sufficient knowledge of the Arctic atmosphere to insure successful ballooning in that perion. The difficulties of the return after the Pole has once been reached will be serious. For it must be difficult in the Polar regions either to tie up one's balloons over night or to charge them again after the gas has once escaped. Compander Cheyne's balloon crew will, find it difficult to get policies on their fives.

a 1872 S

Tre State of South Carolina in the olddays held her name and honor very high, but of late is only disposed to attach the idea of altitude to the price of her victue. A judgment lately given against D. J. Corbin combines the rapacity of the old carpet-bag crew with the repacity of the old carpet-bag erew with the riginat injustice of their successors. In 1875, Corbin, by an arrangement with the Controller of the State, retained out of money due the Treasury \$27,728, and charged the same to the account of professional services. The claim may or may not have been just. But it was at least fortified by the fact that Corbin had a second claim, perfectly valid, for \$30,000 against the State for money leut in 1877. The new Con-troller-General entered suit for the recovery of the money retained in 1875, and obtained a judgment for the principal and interest, in all amounting to \$30,000. The counter-claim was defeated, though admitted to be equitable, the Court holding that the State could not be sued for debt. The case will be appealed to the Su-preme Court, but it is not thought that Corbin will have greater satisfaction there than in the

THE press has announced that Prof. Edion had invented an electric motor for railroads to replace the steam locomotive, but he seems to have a formidable competitor in the same field, and his name is Field. A New York dispatch says that, Mr. Stephen Dudley Field, nephew of Cyrus W. Field, has patented an invention for analysing electricity to the marky vention for applying electricity to the motive power on both surface and elevated railroads. His patent is claimed to antedate the claims of other parties who have taken up the subject. The new invention will be tested on the elevated roads, and if successful will be adopted. It is claimed for the invention that it does without the fuel smoke, cil, heat, and noise of locomotives, and permits the highest speed consistent with safety. Another point urged in its favor is that an attachment has been provided which will reader collision between the tested. which will render a collision between two trains impossible, each train automatically preserving a safe distance from the next succeeding one. The brakes will be operated by electric currents used in propelling the electric motor.

THE bill to incapacitate avowed and professed atheists from sitting in the British Par-Mr. Alderman Fowler, and Mr. Hicks, is as fol-

WHERMAS, The Christian religion is part and parcel of the laws of this resulm, and it is highly derogatory to the dignity and character of the British Parliament, as well as obnoxious to the religious faith of the people and most detrimental to their best interests, that avowed and proclaimed atheists be admitted to any share in Imperial legislation:

But tended, Any person who by deliberate public speaking or by published writtur shall proclaim and disseminate principles of uncelled on the existence of a Supreme Being shall be disabled from sitting in Parliament.

This set shall come into operation as soon as it thall receive the Royal assent.

Mr. Bradlaugh has given notice that when the bill comes up for a second reading be will

the bill comes up for a second reading be will move that it be read a second time upon that

A WASHINGTON special to the Cincinnati commercial, speaking of squandering public money, says:

conserved, speaking of squandering public money, says:

The National Board of Health are publishing a weekly "Bulletin" at Government expense, which is about the most useless publication ever must from a Government printing-office. The pares are about the size of those in the Congressional Record, but the contents are even more dul and uninteresting, if that be possible. The publication has already reached its 475th passe, and is a clear waste of money. Each week the death rate in the principal cities is given, but he so-called knowledge is utterly valueless, as a weekly death rate in a city is no possible criterion to what the yearly death rate may be lessed to know the death rate to population is of no value unless the population is stated correctly. In the death-rate tables in the "Bulletin," the population of St. Lowis is placed at built a million! Cincinnati is placed at 280,000. Buffaio at 170,600. Of course such errors in population make a death-rate table based on pop

Congressmen have been nominated by both parties in nearly all the Indiana districts al-mady. The candidates are: risdy. De candidates are:
Discrete Republicans.
Democrate,
Discrete Republicans.
Democrate,
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The Greenbackers have also put forward cansics in most of the districts. In the Ninth ad Tenth the Democrate have indorsed the

Companies to the Government, as the St. Louis Globs well points out, is an unpleasant feature of the monthly debt-statements. "These Companies now owe as principal and interest a trifle water \$10,000.001, and the amount is rapidly inander Second out, and the amount is rapidly in-creating. Or course the larger the amount the presser the temptation to swindle the Govern-ment, and the greater the danger of this being done. Attempts have been made to compel the rallreads to secure their creditor, but these at-tempts have invaribly been defeated by the lemogracy under the leadership of an eminent afterner named Thurman, who is owned by the railreads." The Globe iso't quite fair to Thur-man, who happens to be on the other side.

DULL, of the Hancock side of the Wash-mater Capital, says that Hancock's profanity was of such a character as to endear him to his folders. This on the first page of yesterday's famile. On Platt's page of the paper we find the following: "Haucock was, doubtless, a gal-lant gentleman, but men socially his equals did not like being called 'damned sons of '-well, to mak politely, female dogs. Of course, this was storn of endearment, but the men did not take to h kindly,"

a loss on the British army, has out off all hope of reconciliation with the British, and, as Abdurrahman thinks, all prospect of supplanting him as Ameer of Cabul. The British must now stand by Abdurrahman, though he be ever so much disliked by the Afrhan Sirdars and their people. If, however, the English, following the advice of their wisest statesmen, quit Afgha istan "bag and baggage," Ayoob Khan would undoubtedly become a very formidable com-petitor for the new Ameer. Since the days of Dost Mohammed, the Afghans have not had so brave and skillful a leader, or one who is so popular with the fighting element of his people, as Ayoob Khan.

MR. GARFIELD's letter was not "gone over" or modified by the politicians, the asser-tions of the New York World to the contrary notwithstanding. Until within an hour of the time it was given to the telegraph it had not been read by anybody except Gen. Garfield. The Chairman and Secretary of the National Com-mittee were then permitted to see it, and with-out the change of a line or a syllable it went to

THE virtue of the Democratic party is mostly of the ex-post facto kind. It approves the triumphs of the Republican party, as the results of the War, the constitutional amendments, and the resumption of specie-payments, though it fought on the wrong side when they were being wrought out. So in time it will ap-prove of the Federal Election laws, which for two years past it has been attempting to nullify.

Some of the Solid South organs find pleasre in word-building like this: WINFIELD SCOTE HANCOCK But there is a great variety of things Winfield Scott Hancock may do with the same initials. It may be "Won't Succeed Hayes," or "Will Stay Home," or "Will Shoot Himself,"—after the election.

THE Southern papers say they will not be miliated by having Hancock's achievements at Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, and Antietam paraded as campaign ammunition. Perhaps the Republicans will buy the transparencies already prepared by the Democrats, bearing the above legends. They would look more at home in a Republican procession, anyhow.

Mr. Garrield is so conscientious that he not only refuses to make political speeches on his journey, but has denied himself the pleasure of kissing all the babies in New York State. He looks forward, however, with considerable fortitude to the time when lovely young women will

An Indiana paper observes a striking similarity of thought in Hancock's letter of acceptance and a remark of Sir Boyle Roche, as fol and a division away and the whole superstructure falls." + W. S. Hancock.
"A man can't stand on nothing, barrin' he's a burd."-Sir Boyle Roche.

MARK TWAIN'S poet in "The Innocents Abroad," Bloodgood H. Cutter, is dead. He survived long enough to write lines "On Noticing the Ladies' Hats at the Little Neck Festival," and "On Seeing a Black Mother and Her Baby at the Baby-Show"; but, so far as known, he died a natural death.

PERSONALS.

Mand S. soup has taken the place of St. ulieu in Cincinnati botels. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe says the press can be bought. She can prove it by exhibiting a pa-per which contains a eulogistic notice of her

Beware of the deadly hay-field. A New York man visited some friends at Saugus, Mass., last week, and went into a hay-field. While there he died of heart-disease.

Mr. David Wallace, who recently married Mrs. Zelda Seguin, is well fitted for the position of husband to an opera-singer. He was formerly Master of Transportation on the Indianapolis & Terre Haute Railroad.

A daughter of Judge Pierce, of Philadelphia, is to be married soon to Commander Brown, of the United States Navy. The gentle-man is preparing for wedded bliss by superintending the torpedo experiment at Newport,

lady on the West Side plays the anvil chorus so naturally that several families have moved, under the impression that a large blacksmith

A letter from Dagger's Springs, Va., to a citizen of Baltimore announces that Gen. Wade Hampton caught seventy-five bass in one day since his arrival there. That this sianderous campaign lie will be promptly refuted we have no doubt. The Republican party awaits Mr. Wheeler's reply with impatience, but in the full confidence that ninety bass in twelve hours is the least be will do.

Sarah Bernhardt says that she "has heard

ston is a fine country."

Get out Robert's yellow trousers,
Fix them up for little Will. Brother went to fish on Sunday, And his grave is on the hill. Little Jim is no more with us, Let us not bewail his fate. When he sunk his cousin Henry Was away in search of bait.

We have just run across another of those beautiful and fouching "Only" poems, which were rendered so popular by Mr. Tennyson years ago. It appears in the New York Post, and reads

Only the shy reserve of a woman with pride-too

A woman who deals with a heart, from the stand-point of fancy alone. Sinks between the level of anger; such a love I would soom to own.

Only a wall-eyed dog, with a tail like a railroadspike, Left like a ghastly Fate on your pa's front steps by Mike.

A woman who deals you a beart when your four flush is black as coal

May be pure as the white-winged angels, but

she'll certainly spoil your " roll." The many friends of Goldsmith Maid will learn with regret of the death of her oldest son, which occurred at Trenton, N. J., last Tuesday night after a brief illness brought on by trying to jump a fence. The deceased was of more than ordinary promise in the sphere of life chosen for him by his mother, and his untimely taking-off is a source of grief not only to those endeared to him by ties of relationship, but also the thousands who watched the career of his beautiful and gifted mother during the many years that she appeared before the public. The father of the deceased (Gen. Washington) is so prostrated by the sad occurrence that he ab-solutely refuses oats, and even regards a branmash with indifference, while the shock to his mother's pervous system has been such that for mother's pervous system has been such that for nearly twenty-four hours after her darling had passed peacefully to his long rest and gone to the happy cooling-out grounds she omitted to kick any of the other horses in her vicinity. The deceased was a cousin on his mother's side to Maud S. and St. Julien, and the former was so affected by the distressing intelligence of his death (which reached her just before the 2:19-horses were called out at Buffalo last Wednes-day) that she made a break in the first heat and day) that she made a break in the first heat and

Boston, Aug. 5.-William B. Forrest, who has brought suit for ejectment against the Edwin Forrest House of Superannuated Actors, is a commission-merchanton Atlantic avenue, and is a native of Nova Scotia. It is claimed by the opposition that the claimant is a soi-disant relative, never heard of For-rest, and that he never thought of taking out his naturalization papers until the tragedian death, and that he took out his papers in massachusetts the very day Forrest's will was admitted to probate. The claimant to-day defined these statements in every particular. He is second consin of Edwin by handly."

The "Pathfinder." is growing old. The common idea that he was gifted with eternal youth is shattered. The newspapers now speak of him as the "venerable" John C. Fremont.

Appureramman Khan is said to be very much pleased at the co-ents which have recently canagined around Candanar. Ayoob Khan, by the state of New York is void and of ne effect. death, and that he took out his papers in

MANY MISDEEDS.

The Bender Family Not So Much So Yesterday as the Day THE Before WIN LINE

In Fact, There Is Now Considerable Room for Doubt.

Balbo, the New York Murderer, to Pay the Penalty To-Day.

A Clerk Robbed of \$1,600 in a Toronto Bank Yesterday.

THE BENDERS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 5.—Daniel Condon who was instrumental in capturing old Bender, returned to-day from Avoca, whither he had been called by a dispatch saying that young Bender and family passed through that place Monday. He had left a full description of the outfit with Deputy Sheriff Beswick, of Avoca, on Saturday, but when the outlaws passed through there he was not in town. John McCauly, an Irishman, had, however, a description of the party, and when he heard of the suspected travelers he at once declared that they were the guilty ones. They were traveling in a northeasterly direction. Harlow, a grocer in Avoca, saw them there Monday morning. The man entered his store to ask for cheese and crackers. He had women concealed, but Harlow says their legs were protruding from under a curtain thrown over them, and this aroused suspicions, Could not understand the necessity for hon-

est people to hide in that manner.

Marshal Hazen, of Avoca, followed the outfit for eleven miles, until the wagon entered a grove of timber, and in some way es-caped from his sight. He returned home, nd, getting a complete description from the Deputy Sheriff, he renewed the chase on Tuesday, accompanied by three other men. He expects to hear of their capture at any

Old Mother Bender confesses that John and Kate are brother and sister, and that John is the father of Kate's four children, born during their seven years' tramping from place to place. A former resident of Jacksonville, Ill., has

A former resident of Jacksonville, Ill., has identified the prisoners at Fremont as the McGregors, of Jacksonville. The man says he knew them there as hard characters, and he left Illinois for Kansas with them in a wagon-train, and that the McGregors, who have been shown to be identical with the Benders, went to Labette County. Kate was a hard case, her actions and constant intercourse with men stamping her as destitute of virtue and decency.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 5.—An examination of the records of this county show that on the 10th of March, 1871, Alexander McGregor applied for a marriage license for himself and Nancy Ellington, and that on the 11th of March the parties were married by John Seeders, at that time a Justice of the Peace. But little is known of either of the parties here, except that a short time before the marriage the Ellington woman and two children were inmates of the Poor-House, and that McGregor was an inmate of the Poor-House at the time of procuring the marriage license. After the marriage, so far as can be assertained, they remained in this city, and were a charge on the township until about the last of August, when they were suddenly missed, and nothing farther was heard from them here until The Trubune's dispatch was read. The clerk who issued the license, the witnesses to the ceremony, and the keeper of the Poor-House at the time, have all since nesses to the ceremony, and the keeper of the Poor-House at the time, have all since died. Seeders is living, but in very feeble health and failing memory. So far as the records go, the story of the woman as given in The Tribune is confirmed.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune NEW YORK, Aug. 5 .- Petro Balbo will be hanged in the Tombs prison to-morrow morning for the murder of his wife, Maria in September last, in a fit of jealousy. Great efforts have been made to save him by his counsel and many others, but Gov. Cornell has declined to interfere. The trial occurred in December, and Balbo was convicted. When brought up for sentence he was asked what he had to say, if anything, why judgment should not be pronounced against him. Balbo replied that he did not want to kill his wife, but she dld not want to kill his wife, but she wanted to kill him. Judge Daniels directed the prisoner to be informed that the jury had come to the conclusion that he did intend to kill his wife, to which the prisoner again replied that his wife attempted to kill him. Judge Daniels was of opinion, as the jury had found, that the dead woman did not design to kill him, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on Jan. 16. A stay of proceedings was obtained, and the case was taken to the Court of Appeals. The latter Court affirmed the decision of the Courts below.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Aug. 5.—In the afternoon the restrictions imposed as to the admission of visitors to the lower corridor of the Tombs, where Balbo's cell is situated, were temporarily removed, and a large number of perrarily removed, and a large number of persons, some of whom were priests, were permitted to pass the iron wicket. Balbo was soon standing in the midst of a group. His sallow face has grown pale, and there is an occasional nervous twitching around his mouth and eyes. The gallows are to be erected to-day. One entrance to the prison was crowded with well-dressed and respectable-looking young women, who vainly sought permission to enter.

A WAYWARD GIRL.

Speedal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 5.—A girl who says her name is Barbara Hefright was arrested here this evening on a telegram from the Chief of Police of Chicago. She is only 11 years of age, but is remarkably shrewd for one of her years. When taken in custody she said she was brought from Sacramento, Cal., to Chicago by her aunt, who there put Cal., to Chicago by her aunt, who there put her on a train for this city, where she formerly lived. Further on in her story she said she was kidnaped from this city in her infancy and taken out West. Mayor Liddell questioned her so closely, however, that she finally said she would tell the whole truth. She then gave her name as Barbara Hefright, said her parentts live at No. 51 Elgin street, Chicago, that she worked for Mrs. Brenard, No. 3158 Dearborn street, where she stole about \$35 in money and some jewelry. She had invested most of the money in fine apparel, including shoes, hat, yallse, etc. She was not locked up, but is detained at the Mayor's office until the Chicago authorities are heard from in reference to her disposition.

* ROBBED IN A BANK.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Aug. 5.—A daring robbery, to the perpetration of which there is but a slight clew, occurred in the Dominion Bank building in this city this afternoon. A clerk from the Building & Loan Association en-tered the bank for the purpose of depositing checks amounting to \$5,000. He laid his book containing \$1,600 in eash in front of the book containing \$1,600 in eash in front of the Receiving Teller and stepped to one side to another official to get the checks marked. On his return the bank-book and cash were gone. Two men, described as a tall and a short Yankee, were in the building when the young man laid the bank-book and money down. After making inquiries as to the location of another bank they made their way out before the loss was discovered. No other explanation of the disappearance of the bank-book has been arrived at.

Special Dispatch to The Catingo Tribune,
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 5.—Col. A. D.
Streight received information to-day that
John F. Klingensmith, of this city, one of his
most trusted agents, was killed at Oldtown,
Ark., last Sunday, by Calvin Page, of Crawfordsville, this State. Mr. Klingensmith was
in charge of Streight's sawmill on the St.
Francia River, cutting walnut logs. Page

was agent for another firm in the same business, also of Indiana, whose base of operations were tweive niles below. It appears there had been some difference two or three years previous, and probably the parties had not met until last Sunday. Klingensmith was transacting some business at the storehouse when Page stealthily came up at his back, felling him to the ground by a powerful stroke over the head with a double-barre-led-shotgun, striking him a second time after he had fallen, and aiming the third when friends interfered. Page attempted to escape, but was soon arrested and jailed. Klingensmith died of the wounds received on Monday. Col. Streight says he was a man of the strictest integrity, and possessed good business qualifications.

BEATEN BY MASKED MEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 5.—George Howard, a well-known gambler, and his mistress,
Miss Lizzie French, were terribly beaten at an early hour this morning by three masked men who broke into their sleeping apart ment. Howard managed to get out of bed ment. Howard managed to get out of bed and secure a revolver, when some very lively firing began between himself and one of the assailants. A bullet grazed Howard's head. Finally the men turned and fied. He thinks he wounded one of them, as there is no trace in the room of the bullets he fired. Neither Howard nor Miss French are damegously. wounded.

RECAPTURED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ADRIAN, Mich., Aug. 5.—The four desper adoes who broke out of Lenawee County Jail early yesterday morning are all recaptured. Thurston, the adulterer, was nipped near Weston by a railroad track band. Austin, the safe-robber and shootist, was caught at 4 o'clock this morning in the woods hear Morenci. Butler was caught in the same woods to-day; and Rowell, Austin's partner, was found at Wausson, O. Fifty men well armed were out all night guarding the woods near Morenci.

A COUNTERFEITER CAUGHT PEOBLA, Ill., Aug. 5,-An old counterfeite

named Clark was arrested here to-day, having in his possession about \$1,000 in counter-feit Treasury notes, the denomination of which was \$10. They were very well executed. The counterfeiter arrested here this morning proves to be an old offender,—one that the Government officers have been watching for some time. He hails from St. Louis, and has a daughter there, a respectable woman. Clark served five years in Joliet

ONE MORE FOOL

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 5.-A Toledo farmer named Shaver was fleeced out of \$800 by three-card monte men here to-day. These men are following the Seils Bros. circus, which exhibited here to-day. The victim is highly respected, and it is a general surprise that he should have been so easily taken in.

ROBBED. Special Dispatch to The Chie

VINCENNES, Ind., Aug. 5 .- J. N. Phillips, representing D. M. Terry & Co., Detroit, was chloroformed and robbed of a watch and \$30 at the Union Depot hotel last night. Joseph Kušbenz, an employe, was also robbed of \$140. No clew to the thieves.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 5 .- Leman Logan was arraigned before United States Commis sioner Adams to-day for breaking into the Post-Office at Assumption, June 18, and gave bond in \$1,000 for his appearance for ex-

SHOPLIFTERS ARRESTED. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 5.—Kate Wolf and Caroline Scharf, the notorious shoplifters, were arrested to-day for theft from a

LOCAL POLITICS.

M'GRATH'S COUP D'ETAT. In answer to a call for a mass-meeting of the Republicans of the Fourteenth Ward to etition the City Council to hurry up the ing was held at Aurora Turner-Hall last perhaps, ever held in that ward. It had been called, it transpired, by H. L. Hertz and W. M. Stanley, who hired the hall, and notwith standing the wording of the call, its real ob ject turned out to be to pass resolutions condemuatory of the Council for its action in seating Ald. McGrath. In fact, Mr. Hertz had gone so far as to prepare the resolutions to be adopted, and had made copies of them for the accommodation of the press, but, as the sequel proved, he had no use for them. The meeting was called to order by Commissioner Meyer, and John Baumgarten was called to the chair and made a few remarks. He did not know who had called the meeting, but was pleased to see it so large, and houed that whatever was done would be with a view to cementing the party and uniting the faction for a bold and vigorous hight for the coming campaign. demnatory of the Council for its action in

coming campaign.

Some difficulty was experienced in getting a Secretary, but Joseph Gillmeister was finally selected, whereupon Cha. les Scharlau took the floor. It had been noised around, he said, that this meeting had been gotten together to attack Ald. McGrath and the City Council, which he was opposed to. He was satisfied that the Council had done its duty in seating McGrath, and he did not want to see the Legraticans make fools of themselves and joth in the Communistic hue and cry about ropes, lamp-posts, and willing hands. [Applause.] He then read the law under which the Council had acted, and in conclusion offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, An attempt is being made to intimidate the City Council because of their recent action in the Aldermanic contest in this ward by the passage of threatening and incendary resolutions; and
WHEREAS, The duties of the City Council are clearly defined by law, thereby relieving all political parties of any responsibility in the matter; therefore be it.

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in the honesty and integrity of the members of the City Council, and we do hereby give expression to our confidence in said body, believing that it will perform its duties honestly and fearlesty, dealing justiv with all parties.

John McLinden said he saw no necessity for adopting the resolutions or taking any action whatever. He was in favor of the action taken by the Council, however, and thought it could have done nothing less than it had done. He believed McGrath had been elected, and since the question of fraud which had been raised was in the courts, he thought the Republicans should be hands off, and let the law take its course. If it turned out that Stauber had received a majority of the votes cast he wanted to see him seated, and as soon as possible.

At the conclusion of Mr. McLinden's speech there were loud calls for McGrath and been holding resolutions, but the crowd was largely against him and he had to retire. Michael Waish, one of the late judges of elect

closed by offering the following, which was read:

Resolved. That the attempt to create prejudice and hostile feelings against the persons who acted in the capacity of judges of election at said Aldermanic election deserves and should receive the condemnation of all fair-minded persons, it being an attempt to organize a court for conviction without giving to the accused a fair and impartial trial, which the Constitution and the laws guarantee to every man.

Mr. Eletic was in favor of the accupition.

and believed that the judges of election had done their duty and nothing more.

Ald. McGrath was in favor of the resolutions, and explained that the Aldermanic trouble was now in the courts. He believed that justice would be done, and if it turned out that he had not been legally elected he would not have the office. He had heard of the Turner-Hall meeting, but did not know who had called it. He did not believe, however, that there was an honest Republican in the ward but believed he had been honestly elected, nor yet that the Turner-Hall meeting would have been called if the callers had not labored under a mistake as to the law effecting contests. He did not think any of the movers were enemies of his, or that he had any enemies in the ward.

Thomas Embright said he fist saw the call for the Turner-Hall meeting in a Commune paper,—a Scandinavian paper which was a disgrace to the nationality,—and was satisfied that the whole movement had been insugurated by the Communists.

Mr. Baumgarten—Do you mean to say that H. L. Hertz is a Communist?

Mr. Embright—Yes, sir, he is a Communist, Democrat, and Republican by turns, and constantly sticking his nose in wherever he can get anything. [Laughter.]

Some further parieying followed, and finally the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

ly the resolutions were unanimously adopted.
The Club then adjourned for two weeks.

WARD MEETINGS At a meeting of the Young Men's Garfield Club of the Seventh Ward ast evening Jo-seph M. Weber was elected President, E. H. Thorp Vice-President, Leland B. Taylor Secretary, and John B. Taylor Treasurer. A committee had been appointed to draw up a list of officers to be presented to the Club The Committee reported. Balloting for members to be sent as representatives to the Central Club was, however, decided upon in lieu of adopting the report. The following

representatives were elected: C. W. Woodman, Ernst Sterns, Mike Hanly, Darwin Ruger, John B. Taylor.

It was resolved to have an Executive Committee to attend to the enrollment of members, but not having anything to do with the political machinery of the ward club. The Committee was appointed.

At this point one John Hervy, a Democrat, became disorderly, and was ejected.

The following resolution was then introtroduced by Mr. George W. Kroll:

Whereas, The Mayor has nominated a mem-

troduced by Mr. George W. Kroll:

WHEREAS, The Mayor has nominated a member of the Board of Education from the Third Ward, which has already two members and but one school with 1,400 scholars, and has left this ward with five schools and 10,200 scholars unrepresented in said Board:

Resolved, That in behalf of the 10,200 children who are now obliged to attend private schools for want of proper school facilities, that we request the Aldermen from this ward to demand the appointment of a resident of this ward upon the Board of Education.

Laid on the table.

Laid on the table.
Signing the roll was then in order, after which the Club adjourned.

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A meeting of North-Side Veteran soldiers was held last evening at Ender's Hail, corner of Clark and Erie streets, for the purpose of organizing a "Republican North-Side Veteran Club" to do effective work during the coming campaign. Col. W. S. Scribner, in calling the meeting to order, said that it had been stated that the veteran soldiers would support Hancock. They met to show the country that the veteran soldiers would, as usual, stand gallantly by the flag of the Republican party and its candidates, Garfield and Arthur, It was decided that the veteran soldiers of the North Side form themselves into the Republican North-Side Veteran Club, and the following permanent officers were elected: President, W. S. Scribner; Vice-President, R. W. Cross; Secretary, James Donahue; Treasurer, Philip Enders.

On motion a Recruiting Committee of four from each ward was elected as follows: Fifteenth Ward—J. J. Healy, Ed. Maugher, A. H. Maynell, and Fred Hastings. Sixteenth Ward—Col. Stimming, Charles Hastings. Philip Litterer, and Arnold Reichert. Seventeenth Ward—James Donahue, Henry Bohle, John S. Mullen, and Frank Nelson. Eighteenth Ward—John H. Harper, Joseph Kohn, John A. Rohlf, and H. H. Thomas.

The meeting then adjourned until two weeks from last evening.

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weeks from last evening.

About thirty French citizens met last evening at the Paimer House and made a temporary organization of a French Hancock and English Club. E. Margueral was chosen Temporary Chairman, and E. Bartoldy Secretary. The Club adjourned subject to call.

The Garfield and Arthur Club of the Ninth Ward met last evening in Carpenter's Hall, No. 221 West Madison street. Some routine business was transacted, a few speeches

No. 221 West Madison street. Some routine business was transacted, a few speeches were made, and the meeting adjourned at an early hour.

A meeting of the colored Garfield and Arthur Club of Cook County was held Wednesday evening at 236 Fourth avenue, J. Q. Grant in the chair and Paul Jones Secretary. A Finahce Committee of five was appointed, consisting of W. C. Phillips, Bavid McGowan, Isaac Barefield, W. C. Curd, and W. S. Johnson. The following Executive Committee was appointed from the different wards and towns in the conn. y; First Ward, H. D. King, A. Brown; Second Ward, J. W. E. Thomas, T. S. Rector, J. W. Hall, R. M. Mitchell, William Laudre, D. D. Dawson, J. Howard, R. C. Waring, G. Smith; Third Ward, George E. Klon, S. P. Hall, John Johnson; Fourth Ward, Joseph Moore, R. E. Moore, James E. Jones, S. W. Scott, Martin Lewis, D. W. Dempsey, John G. Jo.es, R. Mott; Fifth Ward, J. S. Thomas, William Stoball, Richard Parish; Sixth Ward, Archie Goode; Seventh Ward, John Page; Eighth Ward, William Thompson, Washington Smith; Ninth Ward, W. L. Darrow, J. W. Brown, Capt. Ditts, Thomas Belt; Tenth Ward, J. L. Campbell, Robert Chatnana, Alian Dorsey; Eleventh Ward, J. H. Brown, J. H. Diggs; Twelfth Ward, James L. Sanders; Thirteenth Ward, Louis McGowan, Joseph French, A. F. Bradley, James Adams, George Beard, John Maxwell; Fourteenth Ward, L. L. Hunt; Fifteenth Ward, J. W. Pope; Sixteenth Ward, Carter Johnson, Joseph Prench, A. F. Bradley, James Adams, George Williams; Eighteenth Ward, L. L. Hunt; Fifteenth Ward, J. W. Pope; Sixteenth Ward, Carter Johnson, Joseph Duncan, George Williams; Eighteenth Ward, L. L. Hunt; Fifteenth Ward, Joseph Duncan, George Williams; Eighteenth Ward, Lee; Northfield, John Moses Stallard; Desplaines, William Helm, Louis Johnson, Frank Ellison; Jefferson, James Wright, Philip D. Dawson, Moses Stallard; Desplaines, William Ambrose, John Lee; Northfield, John Young; Wilmette, William Hunter. The following committee was elected as representatives to confer with the Central Garfield and A ized to receive or collect money but the Finance Committee.

A BROKEN HEART.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 5.—A sad cortége followed the body of Julia Hooper to the depot this morning en route for New York, the former home of the deceased. On March 6 Julia was married by Dr. Kidd to Osslan Aldrich in New York. Aldrich was the agent of the Signal Service in Cincinnati, but now stationed at Mobile. A month ago Julia learned that Aldrich had a wife and three children living. He had sent her bome on a visit. She sought him in Mobile and was sent to this city, where she died of a broken heart. Her sister, summoned here by her illness, took the body to New York.

CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 5.—The Catholic Temperance Convention of the United States adopted the recommendation that the Emigration Committee establish agents in all eaports to aid emigrants with money and

transportation.

Father Bowlett, of the Indian Commission started by Mrs. Gen. Sherman, made an adstarted by Mrs. Gen. Snerman, made an address asking cooperation in forwarding temperance, education, industry, and Catholicity among the Indians. The Convention and local societies had a parade to-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—The United States steamship Michigan is at Grand Haven, Mich., en route for Chicago. The Haven, Mich., en route for Chicago. The Michigan, in addition to her regular patrol duty, is engaged in enlisting boys for the naval training-ship. She visits Chicago for this purpose. A considerable number of Western boys have already enlisted, and as the material is first-class the Secretary is very abxious to secure as much more of the same sort as possible.

SPORTING NEWS.

Closing Events at the Buffalo Park Association Meeting.

Yesterday a Day of Small Scores on the Diamond Field.

Chicago, Buffalo, Providence, and Troy the Winners of Games.

THE TURF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribine.
BUFFALO, Aug. 5.—To-day was free-for-all day at Buffalo Park, and an attendance of fully 10,000 witnessed the races. So far as sport was concerned there was a very limited amount, the events on the program, the 2:30 and free-for-all, being won by the favorits with the utmost ease. Still the performances of the winners were remarkably good, realizing quite as much as had been antici-pated in the way of time, and gratifying the spectators, most of whom were attracted through curiosity to see St. Julien. No finer day could possibly have been obtained, and the track was in perfect order. Both races were ended in straight heats. There were five starters in the 2:30 class-

John S. Clark, Parena, Centella, Edwin Thorne, and Orange Blossom. In limited sales of pools Parena sold \$50 to \$12 over the field. Just prior to the start all transactions were confined to the second place, for which the chestnut gelding John S. Clark, by

the chestnut gelding John S. Clark, by Tommy Jefferson, owned in New Jersey, brought \$50, while Edwin Thorne, Centella, and Orange Blossom together were knocked off at \$40. The places went as the money indicated they would, Parena taking first and Clark the second in 2:21½, 2:21½, 2:21½, 2:21½.

The first heat was a good one for the whole field. Parena made a bad break on the first quarter, and lost five lengths in consequence. At the quarter Centella showed a head before Clark, Orange Blossom three lengths back, and two lengths before Parena, who was a length in advance of Thorne. At the half Clark, Parena Centella, and Orange Blossom were bunched, with the relative positions as named. In the next quarter there was a scattering, Parena taking the lead, with Clark second, Orange third, Thorne fourth, and Centella last. On the homestretch a general closing up occurred, and under the wire Parena was just clear of Clark, who had but half a length the best of Centella, Orange Blossom was fourth by a neck, and Thorne was lapping him. Centella gained six lengths in the last quarter.

The succeeding heats will not bear de-

him. Centella gained six lengths in the last quarter.

The succeeding heats will not bear description. Parena led from start to finish, and won at pleasure. She was slowed home on the second heat, and Clark came up and lapped her under the wire. The third heat was won by four lengths, Edwin Thorne, who was favored in the send-off, getting second place. Centella finished fourth in the second heat, and was set back for running. A break on the first quarter of the final heat rulned her chances for a place.

for a place.

Trinket was drawn from the free-for-all class, and Darby, Great Eastern, Hopeful, and St. Julien answered the bell and were

hit it square, and made up for other failures by most daring running. If John O'Rourke had taken their example to heart he would had taken their example to heart he would have scored in the eighth, when he stopped on the third after a passed ball and wild throw out into the centre field. If was noticed that the Chicagos tried for their second every time they got a chance, and they got it every time. Gore even stole third just as he did once before this year. The Chicagos batted for only five hits, two of them double and wether wade three rups earning cages batted for only five hits, two of them double, and yet the vinade three runs, earning one. For the Bostons Morrill and John O'Rourke were the only ones to ret hits. The others hit the ball square several times, but it was always within reach. The runs were as follows: In the second Kelly had his base given him on called balls, and stole second, but was left there. In the fourth Gore led off with a two-baser, but was left on third, which he stole. In the seventh, after two were out, Kelly made a safe hit, stole second, and came home on Burns hit to left field. The latter was left at second. In the eighth Flint got first on a muffed thrown ball by Morrill, and bad throw by Burdock helping the error, and second on a passed ball. Quest went out to James O'Rourke, and Flint was put out on Dairymple's hit. The latter stole second and came in on Gore's safe hit. Gore took

second on a passed ball and home on Williamson's two-baser. The latter was left.

The Bostons made approaches to runs as follows: In the fourth, after two were out, Morrill made a safe hit, and, as O'Rourke go, his base on balls. Morrill took second. Bend then tried for a hit between centre and left, and drove a sharp one to Darrymple, which was taken for the third out. In the eighth, after Morrill had led off by striking out, John O'Rourke made a hil, took second on a passed hall, and third when Flint threw over Quest's head. Bond then struck a liner directly at Quest, which the latter took, and, by a quick throw, got O'Rourke out at third. This was the last time the Bostons saw first base.

SCORE. SCORE.

Boston.
Burdock, 2 b
Jones 1
Richmond, s.
James O Rourke, r. f.
Sutton, 8 b John O'Rourke, c. f..... Total.
Chicago.
Dalrymple, & f.
Gore, c. f.
Williamson, 3 b.
Anson, 1 b.
Kelly, r.f.
Burns, s. s. 28 0 2 4 24 2 3 30 3 6 15 27 14 8 Total.... Total.

Inungs—

1 2 3 4 5 6
Chicago ... 0 0 0 0 0 0
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Earned runs—Chicago ...

Two-base hits—Gore, Williamson.
First on called balls—Kelly, O'Rouries
First on errors—First, Burdock.
Passed bulls—First, I; Trott, L.

Left on bases—Chicago, 4: Boston, 2.
Struck out—Chicago, 4: Boston, 3.
Called strikes—Corcoran, 4: Bond, 107.
Called strikes—Corcoran, 4: Bond, 54.

Umpire—Doescher.

THOY VS. CINCINNATI.

Special Disposes to The Chicago Tribuse.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The Troys earned a run in the ninth inning to-day on a two-base hit by Ferguson and a fine single by Gillespie. This was the first and only run of the game. Say was left on third in the ninth inning, and Clara left of the Say was lett on third in the ninth inning, and Clapp left at the same place in the sixth. Both sides played splendidly, the Cincinnatis without an error. The Troys batted the hardest, but until the ninth inning two bits had not been made together. A brilliant double play was made by Ferguson, and fine plays by Welsh, Gillespie, Mansell, C. Reilly, Clans and Smith.

Clapp, and Smith.

Innings—
Proys.
Cincinnatis.

BUFFALO VS. WORCESTER. BUFFALO VS. WORCESTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribana.

WORCESTER, Mass. A. Mac. 5.—Galvin's swiftballs paralyzed the Worcester batters to-day,
and after the third inning only three men
saw first base. Cory pitched a good game,
only one run being earned off his delivery.
Dorgan caught for the Worcesters, owing to
Bennett's broken finger, and did very well.

The Buffalos made the only earned run of
the game, in the seventh inning, after two
men were out, by hits by Richardson, Rowe,
and Hornung.

Innings—

1 2 3 4 5 5 7 8 8

set back for running. A break on the first quarter of the final, hart runnel her clances.

Thinket was drawn from the free-forall class, and Darby, Great Exacts. Hopeful cand, assigned places as named. For first place, and great places are not only on the place of the class of

Fleetwing.

The report of the Regatia Committee was adopted, and the concluding arrangements left in their hands. Yachts are expected from Buffalo, Kenosha, Detroit, and Canadian points, and the regatta promises to be the most successful that has ever been held in Chicago.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.
WASHINGTON D. C., Aug. 5.—The Treasury Department has purchased 283,000 ounces of fine silver for delivery at the San Francisco, New Orleans, and Philadelphia Mints.
The President to-day appointed H. S. Crouch, of Pennsylvania, Consul at St. Helena, and G. W. Rosevelt, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Matanzas.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

For constipation, billousness, indi-gestion, beadache, take Arend's Vegotable Bowel Regulator. It acts like a charm, Re-sults: Pure blood, healthy complexion, clear head. Price 50 cents. Depot, northeast corns. Madison street and Fifth avenue.

BARLOWS THE FAMILY WA

The Boys Turn Out in Large Numbers

to Receive the Governor,

Who Addressed Them at Some Length in the Afternoon.

Hon. Lyman Trumbull. The Great Sham Battle of the Occasion

As Also Did His Political Competitor, the

to Occur To-Day.

A Great Reunion of Soldiers to Be Held in Columbus, O.

AT GALESBURG, ILL. GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 5.—The second day of the reunion brought with it a fresh influx of people from all quarters. The trains were all late and all crowded, the newmers swelling the floating population by several thousand. Everybody in camp was astir bright and early, preparing for the re-ception of Gov. Cullom and the parade through the city which was to follow it. It was half-past 10 before the train from Peoria rolled into the depot, and the Governor stepped from the platform and was met by Adjutant-General Hillard and Col. H. H. Evans, who escorted him to his Lyman Trumbull had already arrived, but, after waiting around the depot swhile, had driven up town. The proceson was already in line, and with flying banners and the music of half a dozen bands was soon making its way through the principal streets of the city, and thence out to the camp. Col. Swain and staff rode at the head. The Elmwood Silver Cornet Band, a very creditable association of rural horn-blowers, came next. Gen. Sherer and staff rode just ahead of the First and Eleventh Cavalry. Gov. Cullom's carriage, containing the Governor himself and Gen. Hilliard, and ded by Col. Evans and another band, was next in order. A carriage containing Bishop Fallows and the three most noted veterans on the ground came next. The first of these was Charles Sargent, aged 91, who hails from Harrison County, and has the proud honor of having fought in the War of 1812 and of having belonged to the Fourth United States Infantry. The second in rank, according to years, was William Young,-most inappropriate cognomen,-aged 81, and a resident of Decatur. He was drummer-boy in the war of 1812, a private in the Mexican war, and Chief of Ambulance in the late Rebellion. The third in the trin-ity of veterans was Solomon B. Smith, of ota, aged 71, who belonged to Company E, Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The Bishop's carriage was followed by one containing Mrs. Col. Swain, Mrs. Col. J. F. Foster, Mrs. Col. H. H. Evans, Mrs. Maj. W. H. Watson, and Mrs. Col. T. B. Coulter. The next carriage contained Col. Clark E. Carr and others, and contained to Chark E. Carr and others, and the remainder of the procession was made up of the Seventy-ninth Infantry, McCook Post, Companies F and G. Eighth Regiment I. N. G. and two or three more bands, including the exceedingly showy but none the less ef-fective organization from Abingdon.

THE STREETS ALONG THE LINE of march from the depot to the camp were prowded thick with the curious multitude, and the Governor was kept inordinately busy doffing his hat to the hosts of people who

recognized him.

The procession arrived at Camp Shields shortly before noon, and the Goyernor was escorted to Gen. Sheret's comfortable tent and invited to make himself at home there and everywhere else while on the grounds. Col. Clark Carr had previously secured him as a guest at his residence when not in as a guest at his residence when not in camp. The program from noon to 3 o'clock allowed everybody to de just what seemed to him best, and everybody proceeded to do it after his own fashion. The Governor chatted and dined with the officers in their sumptuous headquarters, and afterwards received any number of visitors, who manifested the usual interest in inquiring after his health and his Gubernatorial prospects this fall. As for the multitude about the grounds, it found sufficient to amuse itself with in the innumerable so-called attractions on the outskirts of the camp proper, all of which did a rushing, thriving business. The side-shows, with their long-haired Circassian women, their alleged giants, their dwarfs and pigmies, their Egyptian mysteries, and their blood-cardling exhibitions of sword-swallowing, their truncated females, their alligators, live, dead, and sleeping, vied with the beer shops, the lemmonade stands, and the indigestion counters, and the rifle rangers in drawing the crowds, whose wealth was apparently producing spontaneous combustion in their neckets. was apparently producing spontaneous com-bustion in their pockets. THE ATTENDANCE WAS CONSIDERABLY

than yesterday, the number of people on the grounds from morning until night, coming and going, being variously estimated at from 50,000 to 50,000, of whom no less than from 6,000 to 8,000 were soldiers. The Aurora union drew more people from Chicago. The Galesburg affair has brought out the veteran and military force from the interior, together with the farmers and country people generally from Knox and the surrounding counties. In point of numbers and attractions in various forms the affair has certainly had quite a smack of success, as was its memorable predecessor of last year, and to-morrow, which is to be the great day of the encampment, will see hardly less than 50,000 people in possession of the grounds, enjoying the mock din, the sham battle.

The Afternoon's Program THE AFTERNOON'S PROGRAM

was put in execution at 3 o'clock, when Clark Carr, the master of ceremonies, escorted Gov. Cullom and Lyman Trumoull to an improvised forum, constructed out of a good and substantial wagon in front of the grand stand, on the race Tack. The grand stand was entirely filled with expectant auditors, and those who couldn't get seats there jammed themselves into the space surrounding the wagon. Col. Carr introduced Gov. Cullom in his usual happy style, and the Governor proceeded to deliver

THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS, in the course of which he was frequently interrupted by hearty applause:

Members of the Solders' Received of Illinois. The Northest: In accordance with the duty assigned me, it becomes my hish privilege as the Chief Executive of Illinois, to greet you on this your annual assembling, and to extend to each and all of you a hearty welcome,—such a welcome, indeed, as becomes the people of our great Commonwealth, to the brave defenders of the Nation's life and hono. Illinois greets and welcomes the citizen soldiers of the Northwest today. We remember, with unpeakable gratitude, your sallant deeds, your patriotic ardor, your devotion to the cause of freedom, in the supreme hour of our country's peril.

You have wisely resolved to meet together each year, and to counsel and confer with each other, to revive ancient friendship, to raise the curtain of the past, and let in the light of recollection upon those years of toil and danger through when your struggled until victory growped your loyal efforts. These hallowed memories, though dimmed by passing time, will never be effaced. THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS,

you remember the eventful scenes in camp and on the long, weary march,—the days of deprivation and suffering, and those hours when you were made happy by letters from the dear ones at home. You remember those days of clashing arms, when you met the fee ou the field of battle. You will never forget when that grand old bero, Grant, your brave commander, sounded the keynote of the War—"unconditional surrender,"—on the bloody field of Donelson. I sould name the hundreds of assaults, sieges, and batteries in which some of you were engaged, but it is impracticable on this occasion. The clasped hand and beating heart bring up from the mighty deen of the past these scenes of strife, and toil, and triumph, You are reminded, also, of the fee against whom you contended—with what dash and bravery he fought—hat, though raised together under that same ald fing, he had been seduced into treason against his and your country, and had under misguided views of duty struck terrible blows against that Union and Constitution which he ought to have been the first to defend. You-remember also how happy you were when he laid down his arms and declared he would fight no longer. You remember with what joy and gladness you turned your faces homeward, realizing

that the War was over, hostilities had ended, the Union was saved, and that the time for healing wounds and building up the country again had

or our protection and defense against foreign or internecine foes upon an army of volunteers. The contrast between the two arms of service is as striking as that which exists between our form of government and theirs. The soldier of the regular army is a nere machine. By the duties imposed upon him he is removed from the affairs of everday life, and therefore takes no living interest in passing events. Himself the subject of despotic rule,—for an army can be governed in no other way,—he in time loses his sympathy with those great questions of freedom and taw which so deeply concern his fellow man. His highest duty is to obey, and whether it is to guard an ambulance or to march in line of battle, when the duty is performed his task of life is done. Not so with the volunteer. He is not a hireling taught to light for pay. With him bayonets think. Behind the duties of the volunteer soldier a high principle or underlying truth is involved. He brings with him upon the tented field intelligence, individual responsibilities, and a knowledge of, as well as vital interest in, the civil and political rights and interests of the people of his country and the world. It was a marvel to all the world how soon you brave boys in blue adapted yourselves to the discipline of the camp and field, and became efficient soldiers. When your country called you came from the shops, the farms, the mines, the offices, from all the varied walks of life, utterly unacquainted with the life of a solder. In every regingnt and company there were found those who were as able to lead as the officer in actual command. You were equal to any emergency, from an assault on "the imminent deadly breach," to the building of a bridge or the manufacture of a locomotive.

AS WE HAVE BEEN THUS REMINDED AS WE HAVE BEEN THUS REMINDED of your sacrifices and patriotic services, it may be well, also, to inquire for a moment, what was accomplished by your triumph; what wis your service all for, and what was accomplished? The loyal people not only preserved what we had that was good, but in the progress of events we were enabled to make a move in advance, and the truth contained in that grand old declaration of the first Congress, that all men were created equal, was vindicated and made a reality for the first time on this continent. The bond of the Union was strengthened and the curse of slavery removed. urse of slavery removed. A further great result was achieved. The A further great result was achieved. Tight of secession growing out of the dogma State-sovereignty, which was the excuse frebellion, was trampled beneath the feet of t loyal armies of the Union. Defeated in forum by the immortal Webster, it was assert on the field of battle. Left to the arbitrame of the sword, the court of last resort, the decision was as overwhelming against it as we the defeat of the leaders disastrous.

I DO NOT SPEAK AS A PARTISAN, but I assert that the Nation cannot live if it does not hold to the idea, the proposition, and act upon it, that a nation has the power inherent in its year anythment. act upon it, that a nation has the power inherent in its very existence to protect and maintain itself against all foes, from within or without. While the struggle through which you passed was a long and toilsome one, while it cost millions upon millions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of brave men, yet the Nation came out of it freer and better than when the struggle began. Great questions have been esttled, slavery has been abofished,—citizenship and political rights have been established. Humanity weeps no longer behind iron bars and bound by iron fetters, for no cause but color. The lash of the master no longer falls upon the cringing slave, men and women are no longer soid in the shambles, the husband away from the wife, the mother from her children. No!

cringing slave, men and women are no longer sold in the shambles, the husband away from the wife, the mother from her children. No? All that by the pen and power of the immortal Lincoln, supported by the army of liberty and union, was made to cease forever.

In this country, at last, every human being is the equal of every other in his right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The value of the rich blessings of a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, no man can estimate. They are bevond all measurement of price, and are only limited by the fortitude, the blood, and the treasure of a Nation. And now, my fellow-countrymen. I need not ask you if you are ready to stand by, uphold, and maintain these splendid results, and our free institutions. They are committed to our care, the priceless heritage of our fathers, brothers, and sons. It is hoped that we shall have no more war in the land. You have done your part in war. You will have no eall to resort to arms in your country's defense again, I trust; but whether in peace or in war, as citizens of the Republic, we have duties to perform, and it is the duty of all to see to it that neither false doctrine, fraud, or dorruption shall be permitted to undermine or in the least impair the stability of the Republic.

A PAITHFUL EXECUTION OF THE LAW, and obedience to the law, should be the watchword. This is a Government of law—not of the

and obedience to the law, should be the watchword. This is a Government of law—not of the will of one man or a few—and obedience to it by all, high and low, officer and eitizen, everywhere in the land, is our security for the future.

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, let us all here this day resolve anew to do the right, and neither do nor suffer wrong. In this great country of ours there is room for all, liberty and law for all. It is not our numbers far our wealth alone that makes a Nation great. A people must have the inspiration of great ideas, remain loyal to great principles, and mingle justice with law. What constitutes a State? Men whose mission is to make good citizens, to build up the country, to educate and clevate the race, and hand down to those who come after the blessings we enjoy. THE THOROUGHLY NON-PARTISAN CHARAC

of the reunion could not have been better of the reunion could not have been better exemplified than in the selection of Lyman Trumbull, now a Democrat, and a competitor with Gov. Cuilom for the possession of the latter's official shoes, to follow the Governor's speech. While it interested all and was the farthest remove from grating on the ears of any, it was productive of some little criticism of party by a number of the veterans, in view not so much of what he said concerning the late War as what he left unsaid on that, at present, especially fruitful theme. Senator Trumbull spoke as follows:

It is with peculiar pleasure that I embrace the opportunity to say a few words to the survivors of the war with Mexico and of the War of the Rebellion here assembled. It is hardly to be supposed that any who participated in the war of 1812 with Great Britain are present, but if any there are, to them, also, I would speak words of tenderness and respect. The men who achieved our independence have all passed away. I remember as a boy to have seen many of them, and the reverence and respect with which they were everywhere received. If the humblest of

of 1812 with creat Britain are present, but it any there are, to them, also, I would speak words of tenderness and respect. The men who achieved our independence have all passed away. I remember as a boy to have seen many of them, and the reverence and respect with which they were everywhere received. If the numblest of the soliders who stormed Theonderoga, marched on the frozan ground at Valley Forge, or participated in any of the battles of the Revolution, were to appear amongst us to-day, who of this vast assembly would not rise up to do him honor, and pledge life, fortune, and sacred honor that no harm should come to him from mortal hand, and to maintain forever that freedom and independence which, through his struggles and those of his Revolutionary compatriots, have been handed down to us. You are but a emmant of the vast army which went forth from the Northwest to defend the independence and the freedom your Revolutionary fathers achieved, and to preserve unbroken the Union they established. The service you rendered the Republic is scarcely second to that rendered by those who established it, and the time is not distant when the survivors of the great Warof the Rebellion, who saved the Union from dismemberment, will be looked upon with the same reverence and respect as was felt for the survivors of the Revolution so long as any remained.

It is NOT MY PURPOSE to go over the bistory of the Rebellion or recount the hardships you endured, or the battles in which many of you took part, and God forbid I should say anything on the present or any occasion calculated to revive the animosities which fifteen or twenty years ago existed between different sections of the Union. In the language of your commander, who, when the War was over, showed himself as generous as he was barve: "Let us have peace." I may, however, be permitted to speak of some of the results accomplished by the War. From the origin of the Government and those of the States under the Federal Constitution, one class of politicians insisting that

DID NOT ESTABLISH SLAVERY.

It had been introduced into the country while the people were subject to the British Crown, and existed in most of the States when the Government of the United States was formed. In the formation of our National Government our fathers left it to be dealt with by the States in which it existed, with the expectation that it would disappear at no distant day under the action of the States themselves, and wisely provided that it should not be extended into the then unsettled regions of the West. The ordinance of 1757, for the government of the Northwestern Territory, declared that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should over exist within said territory, which embraced what now constitutes the States of

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. In 1820 a compromise was entered into by which slavery was excluded from all that territory west of the Mississippi River which we had acquired from France, known as the Louisiana purchase, which lay north of 36th degrees and 30 minutes north latitude, while slavery was permitted to go into all the country south of that line as the people themselves should determine. In 1851 this compromise was repealed, and the people of the slave-holding States insisted upon the right to take their slaves into the territory north of 36th degrees of legitude—that is to say into the territory which now constitutes the States of Kansas and Nobraska. This claim was resisted by the opponents of Slavery extension, and upon this issue Mr. Lincoin was elected President in 1860, but with no purpose to interfere with Slavery in the States where it existed. Most of the slave-holding States made his election the pretext for an attempt to socede from the Union, which they claimed the right under the Constitution peaceably to do. The people of the South had been taught by the disciples of Mr. Calhoun to believe in the right of secession, and such was the prevailing opinion among them.

THIS RIGHT WAS

denied by the friends of the Union, and the War followed. The result you know. The right of secession and to hold human beings in bondage anywhere in the Republic has been settled on the field of battle, and settled forever. Nevermore will it be claimed by any class of politicians that a State has a right peaceably speced from the Union, Nevermore will it be claimed that slavery, under the Constitution, may be carried into the free Territories of the Republic, or that human bondage in any form, except for erime, can exist when the American fing floats. Soldiers and seamen of the Union, as the result of your achievements, and by the copperation of Union men everywhere, the dogma of secession and the iniquity of slavery are forever removed from our midst. Hait to the patriotic men by whose valor Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and consin. In 1820 a compromise was entered by which slavery was excluded from

rights of life and floerry.

THE PROGRAM FOR THE DAY

practically closed with the competitive prizedrill at 5 o'clock between Company B, Seventh Infantry, better known as the "Veteran Light Guards" of Peoria, and Company G, Eighth Infantry. This drill was a line test of proficiency in Upton's tacties, and attracted numbers of admiring spectators. The judges were Maj. John Lanigan, of Gen. Sherer's staff; Capt. W. D. Brackett, of the First Cavairy; and Capt. F. Murdock, of the Fourth Infantry. The Peoria boys "got away with" the first prize of \$250, and the second, of \$100, went to the Eighth Infantry company, whose drilling was also very excellent. A dress-parade, later in the evening, closed the formal doings of the day.

To-morrow will be the big day of the reunion, in spite of the fact that a few of the veterans who have apparently forgotten the sort of tack they had to eat in the days of real campaigning have gone to their homes after-grambling about the food and the accommodations in camp. But more than enough will be here by morning to take their places. The event of the day will be the sham battle between the Union and Rebel forces, and the taking by the former of Fort Lee."

orces, and the taking by the former of Fort

Lee. Gen. Sheridan arrived this evening, and went at once to the residence of Gen. Post, where he will remain to-night. The Union and Confederate forces will form at 9 o'clock in the morning, proceed to Gen. Post's, and escort Gen. Sheridan to camp. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the respective forces will be held in readiness to commence neld in readiness to commence THE SHAM-BATTLE

under orders to be promulgated early to-morrow morning. Gen. Sheridan will com-mand the boys in blue, while Gen. Hilliard will lead the forlorn hope personified by the boys in butternut.
The dead body of poor Alva Clem, the vice The dead body of poor Alva Clem, the victim of yesteday's accident, was escorted to the depot this morning by Companies B, D, and L of the First Cavalry, headed by the Abingdon Band, who were detailed for this service, under the command of Gen. Reynolds. The funeral cortége passed down the street with muffled drums and reversed arms, while the band played a mournful dirge. The remains were conveyed by train to Berwick, Warren County, where the poor fellow's parents reside, and where they will be buried. It redounds greatly to the low's parents reside, and where they will be buried. It redounds greatly to the credit of Col. Swain that as soon as he learned of the boy's death, and the fact that his parents are in indigent circumstances, he issued a circular informing the officers in charge of each detachment or organization of the facts, and requested them to take up a collection for the benefit of the parents, and to defray the funeral expenses. Quite a sum of money has already been collected, and more will be added to it.

COLUMBUS, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 5.—Columbus will without doubt witness during next week the that has assembled at any place since the close of the War. "The Great Reunion," close of the War. as it is called, will commence on the 19th inst., and last three days. It is not intended as a reunion of merely the ex-soldiers of Ohio, but is intended to include those of other States. Every effort of the citizens has been, and is now being, put forth to insure a pleasant time to all who may come. Tents have arrived to-day, and are now being pitched on the Fair-Grounds in numbers sufficient to accommodate 12,000 persons. Cooked rations, with hot coffee, will be provided at the grounds to all ex-soldiers and sailors who may come, free of charge. From letters already received asking for quarters, it is estimated that not less than

15,000 ex-soldiers from Ohio alone will be in camp; while reports from Indiana, Illin West Virginia, and other States indicate that the number will be swelled to fully 25,000, if not more. It is evident that the old veterans are coming en masse, and that many will bring their wives and friends with them to are coming en masse, and that many will bring their wives and friends with them to enjoy the festivities of the occasion. To the latter, who may desire to put up at the hotels, very low rates will be given, and no pains will be spared to make this the reunion of this generation. The Fair-Grounds are to be ill uminated by electric lights, and guarded by United States troops from the Barracks,—Col. Andersor having kindly offered to guard the camp and fire salutes each day.

All the public buildings will be dressed in holiday attire; and, on the streets on the line of march, arches and banners will be put up. Everything now indicates that there will be nothing wanting. The Finance Committees, as well as all others, report most favorably. Many regiments of the Ohio National Guard have volunteered to do escort duty during the entire reunion. Letters were received to-day from several ex-soldiers residing in Chicago, asking if their presence would be welcome. The Committee request The Tribune to say: "Yes,—come one and all, and we will do you good."

Among the attractions of the occasion will be the presence of "Old Abe," the famous war-eagle from Wisconsin. All the old battle-flags now deposited in the State-House will be brought out, and passed over to those who marched under their folds many years ago. The President, Secretary of War, Gen. Sherman, and many other prominent personages will be present.

A letter from Gen. Grant says: "I would be pleased to accept your kind invitation, and to meet my old comrades, but I do not expect to leave the Far West until early in September." The letter is dated Santa Fe, N. M.

N. M.

Gen. Hancock writes: "It would give me the greatest pleasure to be present on the occasion of the reunion, but my previous engagements will not permit."

Gen. Garfield, in response to an invitation, writes: "I cannot promise positively, but, if I possibly can, I will be with you."

Gen. Logan announces that he shall use every endeavor to be present.

Hundreds of letters from old commanders and prominent citizens announce their inten-

Hundreds of letters from old commanders and prominent citizens announce their intention to be here.

The following is the program for the first day,—Tuesday, Aug. 10:

Artillery salute at sunrise, thirty-eight guns. Reveille, by the bugle and drum corps. Reception of comrades: ex-soldier associations and military companies to be escorted to their respective headquarters by detachments of United States troops, local military companies, and members of the Franklin County ex-Soldiers & Saitors' Association. Distribution of badges by the Reception Committee, and preparation for camp.

Reception Committee, and preparation for camp.

Atternoon, 3 o'clock, at the State Fair Grounds—Music, by the United States Barracks Band; vocal music, by the ex-Soldiers & Sailors' Glee Club: prayer, by the Rev. William E. Moore, Chaplain of the ex-Soldiers & Sailors' Association; address of welcome, by George K. Nash, President of the Association; response, by Gov. Charles Foster; music, by the United States Barracks Band; address, "The Regular Army," by Col. Thomas M. Anderson; vocal music, by the ex-Soldiers & Sailors' Glee Club; address, "The Volunteer," by Gen. W. H. Gibson; music, by the United States Barracks Band; introduction of distinguished guests; music, by the United States Barracks Band; introduction of distinguished guests; music, by the United States Barracks Band; artiblery salute, sundown, thirteen guns.

Evening—Regimental Reunions and Association Meetings at Camp-Grounds and at va-

rious halls throughout the city; general sight-seeing, social visits, camp-fires, etc., etc. During each evening of the reunion the city and camp-grounds will be brilliantly illuminated by the Brush-Electric Light, under the management of experienced general under the management of experienced gentlemen,—Mr. Sidney Short, of the Ohio State University, and Mr. W. D. Brickell, of the Columbus Evening Dispatch. At 10 o'clock the signal for taps will be given by one gun by the battery, when all bands and burle corps will immediately sound the close of the day's festivities.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S

The New York Criterion Comedy Company will begin the season on Thursday next at Hooley's Theatre. Since the last appearance of the troupe in this city their farcical comedy of "Freaks" has been rewritten, and it will then be presented in its new shape, Changes in the company have also been made, and the organization now comprises the following people: De Wolf Hopper, W. J. Gilbert, A. H. Canby, J. B. Curran, W. S. Harkins, Julian Reed, Edward Grey, John Ogden, Mary Davenport, Mary Stu-art, Lenore Harkins, Virginia Thomas, Mr. F. F. Mackay and Miss Louise Sylvester are no longer members of this troupe. In the way of redecoration, Hooley's house during the recess has undergone considerable improvement. It has been refrescoed, repainted, and redecorated; new carpets have been laid down, new gas-fixtures have been put in, new chairs, and a new drop curtain are among the improvements. The lobby has also been somewhat altered. From the rear to the front of the entrance the box-office has been removed, and the saloon at the door is an obnoxious feature no longer, having been removed

THE OLYMPIC. At this theatre to-night a benefit will oc cur, the recipients being Messrs. E. J. Buckley and Roland Reed, two gentlemen who for some time have been playing with the company under the management of Mr. Dalziel. An attractive program has been arranged, embracing the second act of "Our Boys," the fourth act of "Camille," and a musical absurdity entitled "Hot Water" will close abstratty entitled "Not water will close the performance. Among the volunteers are Miss Alice Hastings, Miss Dickie Lingard, Mr. J. B. Everham, Mr. H. W. Mitchell, Mr. Charles Kent, Mr. G. H. Brown, the Ronaldo Brothers, and Mason and Scully.

DRAMATIC NOTES. Miss Ada Cavendish will return to this country this week. Fred Stinson, who was reported dead, has

been heard from in Canada. Kelly and "The Only Leon" have gone into bankruptcy in Australia. There will be ten theatres in this city next

season in which plays will be acted. Mr. Bronson Howard is said to be writing a new play for Mr. Wyndham, of the London Criterion.

The Grand Opera-House (Hamlin's) will not likely be opened until Sept. 6, when "The Child of the State" will be presented. The Cincinnati Enquirer says that Miss Ages Leonard, the new star, is the daughter of the late sewing-machine millionaire, Singer.

The Boston Museum will open next season with a translation of "Nos Bons Villageois," which will be followed by a series of the old English comedies. The Chicago Quartet—Mrs. Jessie Bart-lett-Davis, Mrs. Ada Somers-McWade, John McWade, and Louis Falk—go to Geneva Lake this afternoon, where they will give a

Adelaide Neilson, previous to her departare for Europe last week, said she would never return to this country. The wise men of the East, however, are already debating in what American theatre she will resume her

"Deacon Crockett," the new domestic drama by John Habberton, will be produced for the first time in Haverly's Brooklyn Theatre in September, and Mr. Maginley, Joseph Wheelock, Miss Marion D'Arcy, and Miss Stella Congdon will be in the cast.

The new curtain at Haverly's was seen last night for the first time. In the centre is set a medallion, on which are two figures, representing music and the drama. The medallion is set in a ground of blue silk, fringed with pink and gold. It is painted by Strong. Mr. Will J. Davis will furnish the vocal and the complimentary concerts given at Central, McCormick, and Farwell Halls on the evening of Aug. 18. These concerts are given in honor of visiting Knights by Apollo, St. Bernard, and Chicago Commanderies.

"The False Friend" will be seen on Monday evening at Haverly's. It will be produced with the original cast, with two or three changes, and the original appointments. Mr. Charles R. Thorne plays the leading part. He will reach the city on Sunday morning. day morning.

Horace Wall, Sothern's agent, has officially notified managers that all the actor's engage-ments for next season must be canceled. This seems to be the end for the present of "Shogner's Fairy." The reported serious illness of the great comedian has been fully confirmed. The trouble is said to be pa-

W. E. Sheridan, now acting in "The Danites" in London, will leave England for America on Sept. 11. He is said to be very anxious to assume stellar honors next season. Things have come to such a pass now, says a writer in the New-York Evening Post, that a decent actor is not content unless he can get upon the road with a company of supernumeraries to illustrate his capacity through the medium of contrast.

Owing to the severe indisposition of Mr.

can get upon the road with a company of supernumeraries to illustrate his capacity through the medium of contrast.

Owing to the severe indisposition of Mr. Harry Courtaine, the management of the Union Square company were placed in a dilema last night. At a few minutes before 8 o'clock Mr. Courtaine found it impossible to go on the stage owing to an ulcerated throat. No one in the company would undertake to play his part—that of the Portuguese Count—on such short notice. Had it not fortunately happened that Mr. Charles Collins was then in the vicinity of the theatre the second act of "French Flats" would probably have been cut out—the act in which the Count prominently figures. Twenty minutes before he went on the stage the manuscript of the part was given Mr. Collins. In that time he mastered it, and managed to go through with it in a manner evidently entirely satisfactory to his audience. The feat was a difficult one. Mr. Collins succeeded in saving the audience from disappointment.

Moore and Burgess, of St. James' Hall, Piccadilly, London, in view of the advent of the Mastodons, have bestirred themselves considerably. The Figure says: "Messrs. Moore and Burgess have seenred the services of the famous San Francisco Minstrels, to appear at St. James' Hall during the temporary absence of Mr. Moore and a portion of the oldestablished band, now performing with their customary success at the Standard Theatre, The members of the celebrated American troupe are Messrs. George Thatcher and E. M. Hall, who occupy the positions of "end men," and Messrs. Powers and Johnson, who are dancers and delineators of American negro peculiarities. All the new-comers are comedians of singular freshness and originality. The subsequent antics of the four American negro peculiarities. All the new-comers are comedians of singular freshness and originality. The subsequent antics of the four American negro peculiarities. All the new-comers are comedians of every exceptional powers."

A cablegram to the New York Times says that all the m

a comedian of every exceptional powers."

A cablegram to the New York Times says that all the members of the dramatic company which will support Mile. Sara Bernhardt during her tour in the United States have finally been secured, and careful rehearsals of the plays in which the famous artist desires to appear before American audiences have already been begun. The actors have all been chosen with an eye to their fitness for the parts which they will have to sustain in these works, and the management will be obliged to pay them salaries four times as large as those they command in France. They are all artists of thorough experience and good record, and most of them have made their mark before Parisian audiences at the Odéon, Gymnase, and Porte Saint Martin. The leading man, Angelo, is a capital actor of fine presence. A precocious little girl, whose services will be required as little Surtorys in "Fron Frou," and in other plays of Mile. Bernhardt's répertoire, has also been engaged. The smallest foles in all the works to be presented the management promises will be intrusted only to artists of ac-

knowledged ability. The dresses are now being made for "Phedre," "Hernani," and "Adrienne Lecouvreur." They will be mod-eled strictly after the costumes used in the production of those great classics of the French stage at the Theatre Française.

THE M'MAHON MURDER.

Funeral of the Victim Yesterday Forenoon—The Arrested to Be Inspected by the Widow Te-Day. The funeral of the late John McMahon

took place yesterday morning from his late residence, on the corner of Laurel street and Thirty-eighth place, and was one of the most impressive occasions of the kind eyer witnessed in this city. The hour set for the departure of the cortege from the house was :30 a. m., but the stream of visitors anxious to take a last look at the face of their friend, which began setting in shortly after 7 in the morning, was so large and constant that it was 10 o'clock before the procession began to wend its way slowly towards the church. The body was laid out in the parlor, where numberless floral offerings, many of them of large size and exquisit prothem of large size and exquisit proportions, at once added to the solemn beauty of the scene and bore testimony to the love and esteem in which the deceased was held by his friends. After hundreds of men, women, and children had looked for the last time upon the peaceful features of the dead man, the procession was formed and moved off to the solemn music of the Dead March, played by Roddy's Hibernian Band. The procession was headed by six members in line of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, after whom went the band. Company C of the Hibernian Rifles followed: then came the members of the Sixth Division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, to the number of 250. The hearse, drawn by six coal-black horses, was next in line, attended by Messrs. James G. Byrne, Ed Byrne, Jeremiah Herliley, M. H. Lyons, Thomas Gorman, James Kelly, Michael K. Murphy, and Henry F. Sheridan, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, as pall-bearers. Immediately behind the hearse was the carriage containing the widow, children, and immediate friends of the deceased, which was followed by a stream of carriages nearly 100 in number. The route of the procession lay along Thirty-eighth street, and eastwards along the latter to the newly-built Church of the Nativity. The main body of this building is not yet completed, and the services are conducted in the basement, which was crowded with the portions, at once added to the solemn completed, and the services are conducted in the basement, which was crowded with the congregation gathered to attend the funeral services of the murdered man. Previous to the departure of the body from the house many affecting scenes occurred when friends of the deceased bade him a mute farewell and it was no uncommon sight, as the hearse went by the occupants of the crowded side-walks, to see not only the women, but even

walks, to see not only the women, but even strong men, giving vocal and

TEARFUL EXPRESSION TO THEIR GRIEF.

The services consisted of the Requiem High Mass, conducted by the Rev. Father Joseph M. Cartan, pastor of the church, celebrant, the Rev. Fathers Foley and Gallagher acting as Deacon and Sub-Deacon respectively. At their conclusion the Rev. Father Cartan made a feeling address to the congregation, in which he said that the circumstances attending the death of the person whose remains lay in the church, and for the happy repose of whose soul the most solemn offices of the Church of God had been invoked, were so sad and melancholy, and at the same time so eloquent, that it was scarcely necessary for him to add his feeble word to excite in their hearts a feeling of becoming sympathy for the decement. it was scarcely necessary for him to add his feeble word to excite in their hearts a feeling of becoming sympathy for the deceased. He had been taken away from an excellent and affectionate wife,—a model Christian lady,—whose loss could not easily be measured, and whose children had been left without their strong, honest, straightforward protector to bring them up to manhood. The deceased was an honored and trusted member of the excellent Society which had turned out to attend his faneral, accompanied by many members of the congregation, of which the deceased in his lifetime formed part. He could say that in John McMahon the Church had lost a valuable member,—a model Christian,—and his neighbors had lost a man to whom they could point as an example of straightforwardness, honesty, charity, attention to religious duties, and of a readiness to profess his faith under all circumstances. Notwithstanding that he was decorated with all these virtues, the Allwise Providence had thought fit to permit the dastardly midnight assasin to enter his house and take from him that which is the most precious of all wordly gifts, his life,—to send him in a moment

most precious of all wordly gifts, his life, -to send him in a moment to give an account to his Maker for that life. There was a lesson to be learned from the death of the deceased. Notwithstanding the sadness of his death, there was no reason to believe that he was not prepared to meet his God. The speaker appealed to all who knew the deceased whether he was not a Christian and an honest, straightforward man, in view of which facts there was no need to fear but that God's judgment upon him was favorable. God probably permitted such occurrences as that which deprived the deceased of life as warnings to the living. If the deceased had been in mortal sin at the time of the murder, how terrible would have been his fate. This should warn all not to remain for a day, a week, or a month in a state of mortal sin, but ever and always to be ready for the final moment of life, which comes no one knows when.

UPON REFORMING, THE FUNERAL PROCESSION marched up Halsted street and along Archer

upon referring the funeral procession marched up Halsted street and along Archer avenue to the Chicago & Alton Station on Twenty-third street, where a special train, consisting of ten cars, seven of which had been chartered by the Ancient Order of Hibermans, stood in readiness to convey the body and accompanying mourners to the Sag. The train was crowded with passengers, and at 12:30 p. m. it moved off with its melancholy freight.

A number of additional arrests were made yesterday, but none of them were deemed to

A number of additional arrests were made vesterday, but none of them were deemed to be of any special importance. To-day the widow of the murdered man will be shown the hundred or more suspected parties who have been "run in," and who are now scattered among the various police stations, but it is deemed very doubtful whether she will be able to identify any one of them as her husband's assasin. husband's assasin.

THE TRASK GANG.

Another Hearing in the Case of These Cormorants and Swindlers.

The hearing in the case of Edward A Trask, the real-estate agent, corner of Madison and Halsted streets, charged with per-sonating Franklin J. Spencer, before Justice

Smull, of Austin, was resumed at 11 o'clock sharp yesterday morning before Justice Summerfield. The prisoner still keeps up an appearance of carelesness, but he acts more nervous, and shows that he appreciates the position he has fallen into, to a small extent at least. Justice Joel W. Smull was placed upon the stand, and he did not deviate in the least from his testimony previously given, and re-

from his testimony previously given, and reported in The Tribune, fully identifying Trask as the person who swore that he was Franklin J. Spencer in the replevin suit by which Mrs. Mary L. Wagner was swindled out of her household goods, which the Trask gang themselves had seized under an alleged writ of attachment issued by Justice Demars upon the oath of William T. Turner, the alleged claim buyer. The cross-examination by Col. Perce did not in the least shake the old gentleman's testimony.

The witness stated on a redirect that he had to station a policeman out in front of his house to keep the mob away, who were trying to bulldoze him in the interest of Trask. They had tried to bulldoze him in this matter. Trask, as Spencer, had spelled "cuspadorse for witness. George Sparling tried to get Smull in a room to have a quiet talk.

Col. Perce objected to such testimony bearing admitted.

The Court said that all testimony bearing

Col. Perce objected to such testimony being admitted.

The Court said that all testimony bearing upon the intimidation of the witness was to be heard. The witness continued by stating that a lady came out Thursday afternoon to his house and told him it was common talk that witness would not be allowed to testify. He would either be buildozed or kidnaped. Mr. Sparling was not present when this testimony was taken. The witness further stated that there were two men with George Sparling when he came out. They came out in a buggy. They came out about dusk. Witness asked them why they didn't get Spencer.

"We can't find him," said Mr. Sparling.

"We have tried hard enough to get him."

This was after dark, and witness stated that a Constable came up about the same time with a pair of handcuffs, and said that he was looking for Spencer. He was very excited, and said that he knew Spencer was in Sparling's buggy, and ran that way. He did not know who the Constable was who had the handcaffs. Horr and one of Trask's

pals told him Spencer came out there to arrest him.

The replevin suit was disposed of by giving McDonough a writ of retorno abendo. There was a chunky man with him. He was positive as to his identity of Trask.

MRS. MARY L. WAGNER, from whom the property was stolen by Trask and his gang, was next sworn and testified as

and his gang, was next sworn and testified as to the property stolen.

The papers in the Lederer attachment were also introduced as evidence, as well as the certificate of the County Clerk, showing that M. B. McDonough was not a Constable, and had not been since March 11, 1878. The prosecution here closed their testimony, except that they would recall Mr. Gilbert, the depot agent at Austin, who could now fix the date when Trask came out there.

Col. Perce here moved the discharge of the prisoner, on the ground that the Franklin J. Spencer whom Trask personated was a myth, and a myth could not be personated.

Col. Cameron also made a brief argument, after which the Justice concluded to hear the defense, which then went on to prove the old alibi, and commenced by putting Mrs. M. E. Rundell, of No. 517 Carroll avenue, on the stand, after which a recess was taken for dinner.

the stand, after which a recess was taken for dinner.

Just at this time Constable Leibrant came in, having in custody a young man named Peter Strepinger, a barkeeper, who is charged by John P. Horr, a Constable, with having personated Franklin J. Spencer to him in regard to the service of the writ of replevin. Horr either is a downright perjurer or liar, if, as he charges, the man Strepinger represented himself as Spencer to him, for he differs greatly from Horr's sworn description. The ruse looked awfully thin. Horr swore that Spencer, as he recognized him, was a large man, with broad shoulders, and a heavy, thick-set individual This young fellow was a mere boy, not over 20 or 22 years of age, thick-set individual This young fellow was a mere boy, not over 20 or 22 years of age, beardless and slim-built, and not over five feet five inches high. He denied having had anything to do with the thing, and says that he never knew Horr at all. Strepinger was taken before Justice Meech, and was committed to jall for examination this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Trask case was resumed shortly after

The Trask case was resumed shortly after 2 o'clock, when the defense stated that one of their material witnesses, who had been attached, was not to be found, and asked for a further continuance. The proceedings were gone on with. Mr. Gilbert, the depot agent at Austin, was recalled, and he testified that it was the morning of the 12th of July when he saw Trask at Austin; his memory was refreshed by certain papers which he had served on Justice Smull that identical Monday morning.

Monday morning.

Mamie Cook, wife of Delacy, alias H. M.,
Cook, was then sworn in behalf of the defense. She is Trask's bookkeeper, and testified that she came down at 8:30 on the morning of the 12th. Mr. Forsythe came in shortly
after, and after that Mrs. Rundell. The witness being the wife of one of the conspirators,
of course her testimony was considerably
wavering, except as it favored the defendant.

JOHN P. HORR, THE CONSTABLE, one of the fellow-conspirators, was then called and sworn in behalf of Trask. He denied having received the writ of replevin from Trask. He received it from a man now n custody.

In cross-examination witness tried to evade

all the points which he had previously sworn to. He denied that he knew where sworn to. He denied that he knew where the goods replevined had been taken to, and in another breath acknowledged that they had been taken to No. 814 West Jackson street. He did not send the goods there, but indorsed it on the writ. He wrote it to provide himself with the man's address, whom he believed to be Spencer. The man whom vide himself with the man's address, whom he believed to be Spencer. The man whom he had arrested was barkeeper for John Splan. He met him at the head of the stairs leading to Meech's office on the 12th of July, when he handed witness the replevin writ. He had not seen him since that morning. He had not seen him since that morning. He had not, up to date, gone to look for George L. Wilson, the bondsman in the replevin suit.

Delacy, alias H. M., Cook was next sworn. He is one of the conspirators, and the capitalistic bondsman who was always on hand at the proper time. He claimed to have a desk in Trask's office. Trask, he swore, was in his office between 3 and 8:30 that morning. He acknowledged that his name was not H. M., but Harry Delacy Cook; and he had traveled with a show up to a year ago.

had traveled with a show up to a year ago. He had signed some bonds, and swore that he owned certain property.

At this stage Col. Cameron asked him if he owned the property that he had scheduled.

George Sparling objected to this, as it inquired into specific acts which touched his credibility.

mittance." As it is, the landlords smilingly welcome the coming, speed the parting guest, and invariably make room for one more. The grand rush is on Saturday night, when husbands, brothers, and cousins come to stay over Sunday. Then every shake-down and sofa is occupied. A party of twenty or thirty gentlemen, coming in on the late train a week ago, sat on their baggage, in front of one of the hotels, till the reception-room was filled with cots. Nearly a thousand dinners were served at the Fountain House on Sunday. Prices are about as in other years and at other places,—from \$8 to \$20 per week at the hotels, and from \$5 to \$10 at private houses. A low estimate places the number of guests here at 1,500.

With all this influx of people, there is no rowdyism upon the streets; the place is orderly, and the Sabbath quiet. Spring-water is the sole beverage, and "hops" at the hotels are the principal evening-diversion. Visitors seem to be getting just what they come for: health, rest, and recreation.

The roads are in fine order. As if to spite the meagre policy of the City Fathers, Dame Nature takes the matter of laying the dust into her own hands, and sprinkles the town with sudden and frequent showers. Many people have brought their own horses and carriages; and the streets are full of vehicles of all descriptions that are at the public disposal, from the "five-cent 'bus," that will carry you anywhere, to the stylish barouche with coachman and footman.

THIS UNPRECEDENTED SPRING-BOOM

THIS UNPRECEDENTED SPRING-BOOM This UNPRECEDENTED SPRING-BOOM is largely due to the extensive advertisement by Anderson & Haslage, proprietors of the Silurian Spring, who have scattered their circulars far and wide, and have perfected arrangements with railroad companies for excursion-rates, begun by the lamented Col. Dunbar.

The great improvement of the grounds

excursion-rates, begun by the lamented Col. Dunbar.

The great improvement of the grounds about the Silurian, and the increasing popularity of the water, make the eastern part of the village quite as busy as the western.

Mr. Haslage bas recently purchased the property known as Hickory Grove,—a beautiful rise of ground not far from the spring,—and by another season a hotel and cottages, with accommodations for something like a thousand guests, will be among the attractions of the Silurian.

The Fountain House proprietors promise an addition to the main hotel, and half-a-dozen cottages; and a large hotel on the present site of the American House is to be built in the near future. All this besides the private boarding-houses, and additions to present accommodations, that a twelvemonth is to bring. A gentleman who has had large experience in such matters says, "It takes money to build hotels, but not a cent to talk about them."

At present all plans for improvement are in abeyance until the survey of the

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN BAILROAD is determined. It seems now that the managers will be amenable to the wishes of the greater portion of the citizens and the best interests of the village, and run their road track of the Milwaukee & St.

—the latter company having them the right to cross their track.

the new road is completed, the Chie Northwestern Company will doubtle that the missing link is a road from kesha to Geneva Lake; then the cir the Wisconsin watering-places will be plete; and, taking Waukesha as the operations, tourists can make except track operations, tourists can make excursions to Geneva, Madison, the Dells, Devli's Lake, Green Lake, Oconomowoc, and all the beautiful summer-resorts of the State, that are becoming more and more widely known and appreciated.

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appreciated.

The places are all full; the Milwayke Sentinel puts the number of summer-visitors in the State at 10,000,—2,000 at Geneva 700 at Madison, 1,000 at Oconomowoc, 600 at Pewaukee Village and Lakeside, etc.

FALSE BUMOR.

The startling report, Friday evening the Lakeside was burning, caused much conjecture and sympathy; and the relief was great when the supposed conflagration proved to be the grand illumination at the mid-sumper feechampetre. mid-summer fête-champétre. Some person, probably mistaking the head-lights and Chi-

probably mistaking the head-lights and Chinese lanterns for the work of an incendiary, gave the alarm. "Behold how great a mater a little fire," etc.

From all accounts this reception was most brilliant affair. Hundreds of stylish elegant people were in attendance from Mineusec, Chicago, and other cities. The night was fine; and the decorations in the dancing-hall and the illumination of the grounds were on a magnificent scale.

BAND-CONCERTS.

BAND-CONCERTS.

The choice music rendered by Bach's Band, of Milwaukee, drew the usual crowd to Berthesda on Saturday night. If one is in a carriage, or fortunate enough to seems a seat in a quiet part of the grounds, these concerts are very delightful. But we unto him who expects to soothe his soul with the harmony of sweet sounds in a pavilion surrounded by high-pitched voices of different dialects. There's no disputing about tasts, and to the end of the season some will go to open-air concerts to hear themselves talk. The scores of barrels about the spring ready for shipping prove that Bethesda is still true to her early reputation, and continues to net a handsome income to her owner. The concert of the summer is promised at these grounds for Wednesday evening, Aug. 4.

Long ago, this place was called BAND-CONCERTS.

saint's rest;
and every season wearied ministers seek here
the repose for which their souls cry out.
On general principles, the place where
much water is would be the favorit resort of
Baptist clergymen, but it was foreordained
from the beginning that this should be the
rendezvous of Presbyterian divines. The
Rev. Mr. Barnard, of Muscatine, Ia., and Dr.
C. L. Thompson of Pittsburg, are welcomed
as old friends. The Rev. Dr. Hoyt, of Nashville, has preached several times to large
congregations. The Rev. Mr. Sanderson
spends part of each week here. Dr. Stewart,
of Milwaukee, and Dr. Mitchell have been
registered among the visitors. The Rev. Dr.
Craig, of Keokuk, Ia., and President Greory, of Lake Forest University, are expected
soon.

Bishop Welles, of the Episcopal Church spent a Sabbath here quite recently. That society has had the misfortune to have stolen from the floor a large part of the carpeting, which the ladies purchased last summer at no little self-sacrifice. The miscreant who did the deed deserves a meaner name than sneak-thief, if such a term is to be found. PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Case drove up from Chicago last week, and will spend a fortnight at Mr. Bacon's. The wife of the pastor of Union Park Church, and several members of the Society, are among the guests. Gov. Wiltz, of Louisiana, is here. Col. James and Mr. Babcock are spending their fourth seson in the town. Mr. Edward Gleason, a recent graduate of the State University, was a delegate to the convention, at Lake General last week, that renominated the Hon. C. G. Williams to represent the First Wisconda District.

COL. CASH.

The Murderer of Col. Shannon Addresses an Open Letter to Sen Butler of South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—The following incisive correspondence explains itself:
Cash's Deport, S. C., July 31, 1881.—The Pool

He and sagined some books, and swore that he water the property that he had scheduled. George Sparing objected to this, as it in Quired into specific acts which touched his the Quired into specific acts which touched his the Cook acknowledged that he swore that he owned the property annual in an affair and was seen to the property and published in The Curt Pitthurns, and was seen to the property and published in The Curt Pitthurns, and was seen to the property and published in The Turt Pitthurns, and was seen to the property and published in The Turt Pitthurns, and was seen to the property of the letter of N. C. Buller, and the swore to a lie, what of it? "

Col. Perce objected, swing, "Suppose he swore to a lie, what of it?"

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Col. Perce objected, swing, "Suppose he swore to a lie, what of it?"

In ess.

Cook denied having stolen the watch, but did acknowledge asking and receiving the letter to letter poblected. It is a considered that they had another important witness in the person of the lieute of the lieu

I hear great complaints among the given of dances that there is a growing evil the must be at once universally checked, or eist they will have to discontinue their kindly hospitality. It seems that whereas in day gone by it was a most exceptional thing for an invited guest to ask to be allowed to "bring a friend," it is now with some people a rule. In fact, these people seem to save themselves the necessity of incurring the expense and inconvenience of giving dance by procuring invitations for their friends to other people's houses. Two flagrant instance have just been brought under my notice. A lady issued some eighty invitations for ball. She received about 70 acceptance; but among these 70, 18 people asked if they might be allowed to bring friends, 17 of whom turned out to be ladies. In the other cases, out of over 100 invitations issued, if people made a similar application, but as the rooms were small, the hostesse explained that she, unfortunately, could not comply with their requests. In face of this, 7 of the worthy 21 brought their friends. Formerly, mammas used to send bombons from supper and dinner tables for their children. Now it would appear that ladies pilfer on their own account, and pluck blossoms from the rang and costly plants which serve as the docorations of houses when a party is given.

The Treasury officials are in distress have more money than they have of This is as if a properous farmer, who yielded more grain than his barns with should resolve to cut down his grain are storage capacity of his barn.

What Constitutes a Levy, and the Rights of Atlachment Creditors.

A Remedial Law with Retrospective Action Does Not Impair Vested Rights.

New Suits, Divorces, Confessions, and Judgments.

APPELLATE COURT. The Appellate Court met yesterday morn-ing, Judges Bailey and Wilson only being present, and announced decisions in thirtyfive cases, nineteen opinions being filed.
Judge McAllister was detained at home by sioness. The Judges will hear motions and keep court open for a few days longer to give sttorneys time to take appeals, etc., and will adjourn until October. The following is a list of cases decided:

REVERSED AND REMANDED. REVERSED AND RE

MATSHAIL V. Morrissey.

Fass v. O'Connor.

K. City v. Garrity.

Shenk v. Pheips.

Shenk v. Pheips.

Shenk v. Pheips.

McOord v. Batchen.

McOord v. Batchen.

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ulver v. Rumsey. Mcago & Northwestern R. R. Co. v. How-658. Chicago City Railroad Company v. Freeman. Whitcomb v. Rilev.

ng Company. 654. Carbine v. Sebastian. 670. Seaumon v. Commercial Union Insuran AFFIRMED. 448. Toby v. Robinson. 611. Rigney v. City. 848. Zempdeman v. Vedder. Zempdeinan v. Davis. Hutchinson v. Davis. Connoliey v. Union Mutual Life-Insur-

ance Company. 656. Alexander v. People. 657. Lendecker v. People. Lendecker v. People. Hamson v. Gill. Schwonwald v. Dieden.

663. Kniscly v. Sampson.
663. Kniscly v. Sampson.
663. Kniscly v. Nichols.
651. Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company v.
Frear Stone Company.
672. Benevolent Association v. Farwell.
676. Hapsom v. Hutchinson.
673. Metropolitan City Railway Company v.

In the case of the City of Chicago vs. The Shober & Carqueville Lithographing Compary, in which the latter sued to recover the value of a lot of blanks, \$536.70; the Court held that the Controller had not the power to order any such work unless authorized to do so by the Appropriation act or resolution of the City Council. Judgment of the lower Court reversed.

RIGHTS OF ATTACHMENT CREDITORS. The case of Charles E. Culver and others against Rumsey & Walker involved some interesting questions to commission men. On the 12th of August, 1879, Rumsey & Walker sued out an attachment against a creditor named August Martin, and assumed to levy on two car-loads of wheat which were then at Kingston, twelve mites from the city. The levy was made by going to the office of the Baltimore & Ohlo Ralicoad Company, whence the grain had been suipped only a few minutes before the arrival of the officer, and was in pursuance of an arrangement between Rumsey and Rich, the agent company, whence the grain had been sinped only a few minutes before the arrival of the officer, and was in pursuance of an arrangement between Runsey and Rich, the agent of the Company, by which the grain was only billed and shipped to Kingston, in order to give Runsey an opportunity to make the levy. Aug. 13, Runsey served the attachment on the Baltimore & Ohio Road as garnishees, and at the same time appointed Rich, the Company's agent, as custodian of the property. The cars were returned to Chicago the next day, but Rich did not take any charge of them other than as freight-agent of the Company. The wheat was, however, by direction of the Sheriff, sent to a warehouse and unloaded, and warehouse receipts issued in the name of the Sheriff. The wheat amounted to 976 bushels, which, however, included 158 bushels attached by the same officer in a car in possession of the Michigan Central Road. The same day the grain was returned here Henry Hemmelgarn sued out an attach

els attached by the same officer in a car in possession of the Michigan Central Road. The same day the grain was returned here Henry Hemmelgarn sued out an attachment from the Superior Court against Martin, and levied on the same wheat. Aug. 16, C. E. Culver & Co. also levied on the same grain by an attachment sued out of the same Court, and returnable to the same grain by an attachment sued out of the same Court, and returnable to the same term. Judgments were afterward rendered in favor of the plaintiffs in all these attachments, and subsequently a motion was made and allowed in the Circuit Court in favor of Rumsey & Walker, directing the Sheriff to pay over to them \$750.34, the amount of the sale of the wheat. The grain was sold by Rumsey at private sale on the Board of Trade at the market price, pending the hearing of the cases, and before judgment.

Judge Bailey, in deciding the case, said the institueshon was whether the levy of Rumsey & Walker was sufficient. The rule was that in order to make a valid levy of an attachment the property levied on must be within the view of the officer, and subject to his immediate disposition and control. It could not be for a moment pretended that such was the case in the present instance. The property was twelve miles away when the levy was possible, and the attachment did not even become an incipient lien on the grain. Nor was the position of the officer bettered by his attempted appointment of a custodian. Rich's possession was the position of the officer bettered by his attempted appointment of a custodian. Rich's possession was the position of the officer bettered by his attempted appointment of a custodian. Rich's possession was the position of the officer had acquired tile to the property by making a valid levy he had no authority to appoin a custodian at all. The indorsement on the wirt was of he avail, for a paper levy had no validity. When the grain returned to Chicago, Aug. It the find the Culver attachment having been levied on the

when the grain returned to Chicago, Aug.

If the writ was wholly unexecuted, and the
Sheriff could only obtain a right to control

it by levying his writ and taking it into his
possession. This be did not do, and his
sending a custodian did not constititle a levy. The Hemmelgarn attachment having been levied on the
lith and the Culver attachment on the
lith the Ritmsey & Walker lien was first.

But even if it were conceded that Rumsey
at Walker originally had a first lien on the
rain, by their subsequent conduct in selling
the maperty at private sale they must be
lostoned to other creditors holding junior
lien. The statute made no provision for
selling maperty at private sale, as Rumsey
did, under any circumstances whatever. Only In one case is an
object permitted to sell property held
at attachment in any manner prior to the
reading no fludgment and the issuing of a
special execution, and that was when the
property was of a perishable nature, and
then hoould only be made at public auction.
To will at private sale goods in the custody
de the naw was rotonly a fraud in fact, but a
final in law; and if done in pursuance of an
armagement made by the execution creditor,
le would be postponed to a junior writ. No
dout Rumsey acted without transition,
le would be postponed to a junior writ. No
dout Rumsey acted without transition,
le would be postponed to a junior writ. No
dout Rumsey acted without transition,
the least penalty the law could
inflict in such a case was to
postpone him to any other creditors
whose rights might have been unfavorably,
affected. The cohelusion necessarily was,
then, that the order of the Court below
that as first served, and must have priority,
but, as the Culver attachment was return

proper orders. Judgment reversed and cause

proper orders. Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

Powers of foreign corporations.

A very interesting opinion for J. Y. Scammon was rendered by the Appeliate Court in the case of Scammon vs. The Commercial Union Insurance Company. This was a suit by Scammon on an insurance policy for \$5,009 given Jan. 2, 1874, and covering No. 209 Michigan avenue. The building was destroyed in the fire of July 14, 1874, and suit was subsequently brought to recover the amount of the policy. The loss by the fire was over \$30,000. The defense was that prior to the loss Scammon's title had been divested under a mortgage sale, and that therefore he had no cause of action, as the policy provided that if the insured property should be sold, or the title changed, whether by legal process or judicial decree or voluntary conveyance, the insurance should immediately cease. This property, with other, was covered by a mortgage for \$220,000 to the United States Mortgage Company, dated July 2, 1872, and running ten years. In March, 1874, Scammon defaulted in payment of the interest, and the property was sold April 20, 1874, under the mortgage. The Court below instructed the jury that, as Scammon's tile to the property had been divested by the mortgage sale before the loss occurred, he had no right of action, and the verdict should be for the defendant. The jury under this instruction found in favor of the Insurance Company and Scammon appealed.

Judge McAllister in deciding the case said the charter of the Mortgage Company emanated from the Legislature of New York, but at the time of the delivery of the mortgage it was not only against the comity of the State of Illinois for foreign corporations to exercise such functions here, but was actually forbidden by statute. The mortgage in question was therefore void from the moment it was delivered. Scammon's interest was therefore not divested by the sale under such a vold mortgage, But there was another question which complicated matters. The Legislature of Illinois, and any such corporation t POWERS OF FOREIGN CORPORATIONS

any judgment, decree, or power in a mortgage or deed, such corporation might buy
the property offered for sale, in its corporate
name, and become vested with the title
whenever a material person might do so in
like cases. The mortgage in question being
yoid, and of course the sale thereunder,
Scanmon's interest was not divested, and, a
loss by fire having occurred, a cause of action
occurred, and a right of action becomes
vested in him before the confirmatory statute of April, 1875, was passed. The question
then arose whether the confirmatory statute passed long-after took away a
vested right of action accruing on a
contract between the parties to the suit.
In the answer were involved two other propositions: first, whether it was competent
for the Legislature to arbitrarily destroy
such vested right of action, and, second, as-

such vested right of action, and, second, assuming it was competent, should the mere general words of the statute receive a construction which would so operate. A vested right was as much property as any tangible thing, and was equally protected. When it sprang from a contract or from the principles of the common law, it was equally against common law and natural justice to destroy it. Retrospective statutes were unagainst common law and natural justice to destroy it. Retrospective statutes were unconstitutional, except where they were remedied, and did not impair contracts or disturb absolute vested rights. The intention of the Legislature in the present instance was to confirm and validate prior laws made and securities given on real estate taken by foreign corporations and to provide a remedy. It was retrospective to the extent and for the purpose of validating such prior loans, but, as to the remedy, was prospective. But it had no power by general words to invalidate vested rights, even though it were remedied in its nature, and the act would not be so construed even if the Legislature had the power to make such retrospective acts. The statute in question was explicitly retrospective only to the extent and for the purpose of validating prior loans and securities made and taken by foreign corporations. As to past acts, in pais, done under them, it was silent; as to remedies it was retrospective, because it was not explicitly retrospective and general words would not answer to make it reretrospective to the taking away of plaintiff's vested right of action against the defendants. The judgment of the Court below would, therefore, have to be reversed and the cause remanded for a new trial,

THE METROPOLITAN CITY COMPANY. Among the cases decided by the Appellate Court was also that of the City vs. The Metropolitan City Railway Company,—a bill to prevent the Company from laying its proposed tracks on Lake and Canal streets. Judge Barnum held the ordinance under which the Company assumed to act was invalid for divers reasons, and the Appellate Court affirmed that decree yesterday. No opinion was filed. The Company propose to take an immediate appeal.

The case of Michael Snenk v. E. M. Phelps and others was a suit on a note which had been obtained under rather peculiar circumstances. In January, 1876, William Shenk bought a bill of goods of appellants and subsequently made a written statement of his financial condition, on which he ran up a bill of \$700. Failing to pay it, the firm had him arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses and shut up in a detective agent's office. Here he was threatened with criminal process unless he settled, and being badly frightened was induced to prevail on his father. Michael Shenk, to sign a note for \$1,500. The father was sick at the time, and rather than have his son go to jall signed the note. The warrant of arrest was never returned to court, the object of its issuance having been attained. A subsequent suit brought on the no're resulted in a judgment for the plaindiff, but Judge Wilsen, or the Appellate Court, reversed it, holding that the criminal process of the State could not be used in aid of collection suits, and that the note, having been extorted, thereby was void. AN OVERZEALOUS FIRM. extorted, thereby was void.

A HAPPY SPECULATOR.

In the case of J. R. Bensley and others against Jacob W. Moon, a question was raised as to an agent's power of binding his principal. Moon, it seems, had been engaged in the seductive but somewhat expensive pastime of operating on the Board of Trade, and his modesty, or some other quality, induced him to do his business with his agents Bensley & Wagner, through one Withrow. In 1878 Moon was "long" on 30,000 bushels of September oals. The market fell, and the commission men called on him for more margins. For a time he talled to respond, but finally fave directions through Withrow to change his deal from September to November oats. This was done, but finally Bensley & Wagner were compelled to sell out at a loss, and they then brought suit to recover the balance. Judge Wilson, on appeal, held that Bensley & Wagner never had any direct authority for holding that 'Withrow was Moon's agent in all respects, and were not authorized to sell out Moon's oats and buying November oats insiead. The judgment of the Court below, therefore, in favor of Moon, was affirmed.

A POINT OF PRACTICE. A HAPPY SPECULATOB.

of Moon, was affirmed.

A POINT OF PRACTICE.

The Appellate Court in the case of James Blendin for the use of E. E. Sage against S. D. Klmbark held that the plea of non est factum with an affidavit was a sufficient affidavit of merits within the meaning of the statute, and that the statute concerning costs made it imperative where a person for whose use the suit was brought was a non-resident at the time of the commencement of the suit, that security should be given by the plaintiff before he began suit. The right of the defendant to apply for a rule on the plaintiff to give security was not waived by his naving filed the plea, and the contrary ruling of the Court below would be reversed.

MINOR CASES.

The case of the Chicago City Railway Company vs. Freeman, in which the latter obtained a judgment for \$3,500 against the Company for being thrown out of a buggy, was reversed on the ground of erroneous instructions being given to the jury.

Mrs. Mills discovered, as she alleges, that her husband was unfaithful, and was openly living with one of her own employes, named Mary Murray. In 1876, having been made ill through her husband's neglect and cruel treatment, she says she went to England to regain her lost health. While there she received a letter from her husband, in which he said that he had obtained a divorce from her in Indiana, and that he had married Mary Murray. He refused to send her money, and she was obliged to remain in England until some months ago. She found that he had taken possession of her store, and had circulated the story among her former customers that she had died in London. Her rival, Mary Murray, she found installed in her place, as his wife, and wearing her own silk dresses and jeweiry. The monogram on the jeweiry ("M. M.") also fitted the name "Mary Murray," and the latter claimed it as her own. Her husband refused to give her a penny, and wanted to know why she had come to bother him. He said he had obtained a divorce from her in Lake County, Utah, and not in Indiana, as he had formerly written. She at once began proceedings for divorce, and obtained an injunction restraining him from assigning of otherwise disposing of her property until the canse could be heard. The bill was suppressed during the proceedings for an injunction, and was not publicly filed until

pressed during the proceedings for an in-junction, and was not publicly filed until yesterday. ITEMS. The Appellate Court will hear motions to-Judge Gary will be in court to-day for mo tions,
To-day will be the last day of service to the
August term of the Circuit Court.

STATE COURTS. Field, Leiter & Co. began a suit yesterday to recover \$1,500 of Samuel Engel. Lewis Emery, Jr., sued William. W. Walker and Charles S. Marple for \$1,000. Walker and Charles S. Marple for \$1,000.

Benjamin J. Ettelsohn commenced a suit in trespass against Marks Swarts, to recover \$5,000 damages.

Patrick Shannon brought suit to recover \$5,000 damages of the Platsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company.

Felsenthal & Kozminski sued Abraham Rubel for \$1,000.

Edward W. Joyce commenced a suit in trespass against Ulick Bourke, claiming \$5,000 damages.

Beckford, Knox & Co., for the use of Thomas Wilce, brought suit for \$5,000 against Louis Sands.

Thomas Wilce, prought suit for \$5,000 against Louis Sands.

A bill was filed by John Elton and others against the Chicago & Northwestern Rall-road Company to prevent it laying its tracks or building a road on the alleyway running by and contiguous to Lots 36, 37, 38, 32, and the S. 36 of Lot 53, Lots 54, 55, and 56 of the Chicago Land Company's Subdivision of Block 20 in Sheffield's Addition to Chicago.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—John Morris et al. v. Norbert Branchand, \$1,749.08.—William F. Bennett v. B. Parks and Mary E. Parks, F. Bennett V. B. Farks, and Mary E. Parks, \$550.35.—Carrina Clausen v. Live Pederson, \$312.91.—William Dunne v. J. M. Hyort, \$136.95. JUDGE GARV.—People, use of T. T. Martin, v. Edward M. Jarrett, \$5.376.35.—E. L. Shaw et al. v. Thacher White, \$1,036.25.—C. F. Johnson et al. v. George M. Chamberlain, as administrator of the estate of Anna M. Sutherland, \$98.20.

RELATIVE VALUES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—A late item in Chicago locals tells of a man who was arrested on a charge of having stolen \$300, and was held to bail in \$3,000,—a kind of 10 per cent valua-tion on the injury to society! Not long ago way-robbery, aggravated assault and battery, and rape, and were held to bail in \$1,000. The amount of money stolen in this case was \$28, which, at ten for one,—the rate of bail in the more recent case, -makes \$280 bail for the lost cash, and \$720 for the assault and rape. If the assault had been committed on

remais mere is no state in this Union in which more prayers are offered up in sincerity for the conversion of the Jews than in Pounsylvania. Many thousand times a day is the Lord entreated to "oring in Thine ancient people, the Jews, together with the greater fullness of the Gentile nations"; but, in view of her position on the question of female chastity, that prayer should be changed to "bring down those ancient people to the level of the highest Christian nation!" And what a descent this would indicate!

We assume that the preservation of the Jews as a distinct people is miraculous, but forget that all other ancient nations made merchandise of their women, and had no better way of preserving the purity of blood than by making prisoners of wives and mothers, while the Jews permitted their women to walk abroad in the open fields, and, like Ruth, to labor side by side with man,—casting over them the rests of a law which held their honor dear as human life, and held them responsible to the State for the safe-keeping of that honor, so far as it lay in their power,—punishing with death she who voluntarily surrendered it, or he who forefuly took it away.

Science and investigation may take away much of the old Orthodox view of the inspiration of the Old Testament; but it is difficult to account for the solid justice and farreaching wisdom of some of the Jewish laws on any other ground than Divine whisperings to some poet soul.

That a people so nearly barbarous in many respects should have laid such a corner-stone in their social edifice as this law on rape, is unaccountable on any other ground than that of inspiration, and from the underlying sentiment of the incalculable worth of chastity comes their immortality as a people. While Babylou, and Rome, and the Grecian States perished from lasciviousness, the Jews lived on simply because a central idea of their national existence was, that the honor of their women was valuable as life.

Now we have dhoutgrowth of this religion which holds that the kindred and equal c

Lained a judgment for \$3,500 against the Company for being thrown out of a buggy, was reversed on the ground of erroneous instructions being given to the jury.

DIVORCES.

Alamander M. Titus filed a bill yesterday against his wife Mariar, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

Ella A. Brown also asked for a divorce from Madison De La Brown for the same reason.

And John C. West sets up the same cause for asking a separation from Elizabeth West.

In the Circuit Court Monday a bill was filed by Mrs. Mary Mills, through her attorney, Jarvis Blume, for a divorce from her husband, William John Mills. The case, in some respects, is a singular one. The bill sets forth that the complainant was marrieo, to the defendant in Engfand in 1867. They ame to this country, and she, through her own efforts, built up of fine, paying millinery ousiness at 664 State street.

Everything went well for a while, until

AMERICAN-POLITICS

A Canadian View of the Subject.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, Liberal, in the Toronto "Bystander."

The question between Hancock, as a repre-

sentative of the military element, and Gar-

field, as a representative of the civilian element, to which he essentially belongs, may be said to form a special issue in this election; otherwise the contest will be simply a struggle for power and patronage between the Republican and the Democratic party.
What are the Republican and Democratic parties? is a question often asked by the inquiring stranger, and one which his American friend cometimes has difficulty in answering, the pore so as the names themselves fail to throw any light upon the matter, being, in fact, merely Latin and Greek for the same thing. The connection between Democracy and ar institution so much the reverse of Democratic as slavery, is particularly hard to understand The solution, however, is simple; and the history of American parties, apparently so complex and bewildering, may, so far as its main current is concerned, be told in a very few words. At the outset there were two parties—a Conservative party, headed by Adams and Hamilton, which wanted a strong central government, as nearly after the Enelish model as might be without readmitting the hereditary principle; and a Revolutionary party, closely allied in sentiment to the Revolutionary party in France, and headed by Jef-ferson, which wished that there should be as little of central government as possible, and that public affairs should be carried on as far as it was practicable by the immediate action of the States. The first was the party of Federation, the second was that of Staterights, a doctrine in those days really democratic. Slavery had at that time not assumed

rights, a doctrine in those days really democratic. Slavery had at that time not assumed the terrible importance which it assumed after the invention of the cotton gin; it appeared as the remnant of a system of bond-service destined in the course of nature to expire. But when slavery became the great interest of the South, and was threatened by the Abolitionism of the North, it found its bulwark in the doctrine of State-rights, which forbade Federal interference with the democratic affairs and institutions of any State. Thus the Southern oligarchy became a self-styled leader of Democracy, and the Revolutionary creed of Jefferson, the philanthropist and the friend of equality, was transmuted into a doctrine of slave-owners. To make up his party, however, the slave-owner had allies at the North of two kinds,—plutocrats like himself and would-be aristocrats on the one hand; on the other the Itish and the Catholic Germans, and other retainers, who were democratic with a vengeance, and to whom the Union was politically given up to plunder as the wages of their service in the army of slavery. Such a coalition between the extremes of society, an oligarchy and a populace, is a political phenomenon not peculiar to the United States, nor is that the only country in which the practical bonds of alfiance between the two elements have been a priesthood and the tavern. By this pseudo-democratic-combination were wrought the worst of those misdeeds of which genuine Democracy has borne the reproach, such as the introduction of the elective judiciary, which never was adopted by Massachusetts, and the reign of unpunished crime and public plunder in New York. Opposed to the slave-owner and his Northern confederates, as a rule, were the worth, the intelligence, the morality, the honest industry, the legality, the rational religion, the political loyalty of the Republic; not, however, without an alloy of fanaticism, which, as it manifestly tended to hurry the controversy to a violent crisis, alarmed a rape. If the assault had been committed on a man, the bail could scarce have been less than \$300, which leaves \$220 for the other crime. But we may infer that the entire amount of bail had reference to the assault and rape, and that no account was taken of the robbery, since two men were held last winter in \$1,000 each for similar crimes, when there was no money taken from the victim. So we may conclude that, by the law of Illinois, a woman's personal safety and honor are valued at \$100, which is quite a munificent valuation from the general standpoint of civilization in this "land of the free and home of the brave."

In Pennsylvania, quite recently, a country girl of 14 years was forcibly abducted by a circus company and brutally outraged, then left insensible and in-sane by the roadside. When she so far recovered her reason as to identify the ruffians, they were held to bail in \$500 each; so that, counting the ball-bond at \$10 for every one represented by the crime, a woman's honor in the Old Keystone State is worth just \$50 in the estimation of the makers and administrators of the law.

Perhaps there is no State in this Union in which more prayers are offered up in sincerity for the controversy to a violent crisis, alarmed a good many moderate men, and threw then into the Democratic party. No one needs to bed many moderate men, and threw then into the Democratic party. No one needs to bed many moderate men, and threw then into the Democratic party. No one needs to bed many moderate men, and threw then into the Democratic party. No one needs to bed how the mine was fired at length, as any mine that there may be is sure to be fired, by a Presidential election; how the slave on the paunitet; how he fell, involving the Northern wing of his party in his ruin. Such is the backbone of the history. There have been special movement, and there have been schisms and new departures of a sectional kind under strange names, in which multipartic party in his ruin. Such is the backbone of the history. There have been specia lines of division were not identical, the Pennsylvania manufacturer having been at once a Democrat and a Protectionist. The work of Mr. Spence, which had a great run in England at the outbreak of the American Civil War, and in which the main issue was represented as being not between Slavery and Free Labor, but between Free Trade and Protection, was a skillful attempt to enlist the commercial sympatules of England on the side of the South, and to reconcile English morality to alliance with the slaveowher. It contained merely that grain of truth which is necessary to give vogue to falsehood.

To the errors and scandals of Gen. Grant's

owner. It contained merely that grain of truth which is necessary to give vogue to falsehood.

To the errors and scandals of Gen. Grant's two terms, and especially to his maladministration of the South, the Democratic party principally owes it that it has been able to lift its head again; to reorganize its shattered forces; to recall many of those who temporarily seceded from it, under the name of War Democrats, to its ranks; to bury its disgrace, and invest itself with a new title to allegiance, as the champion of reform against abuse, and of self-government against tyrannical centralization; to cast at least an equal vote for the Presidency at the last election; and to gain, what it now possesses, a majority in both Houses of Congress. The coming struggle will be between two great organizations, contending for power and the spoils, rather than between any two definit and paramount principles, such as Free Labor and Slavery. Slavery is dead; and though white ascendency survives, it has been made so complete, and the negro vote has been so entirely suppressed, under the present régime, that the South can have little left to desire in that way. Stateright is a principle perfectly separate from slavery, to the development of which, as we have said, it was antecedent; but it is not one, we apprehend, on which there is practically any very marked difference between the two parties. Railroads, canals, and commercial connections of all kinds have so interlocked the States that the old-fashioned theory of State-rights, founded on the idea that these communalities were entirely separate, is out of date; nor do we believe that the Democracy, if the Government were once in its hands, would be less leadout of its prevogative oi less inclined to extend its jurisdiction than its rival. Jackson, the typical Democrat, was certainly not disposed to increase local power at the expense of his own with the anxious onlocker the main question will be, What elements of the community does each party represent, and whreperiers; both h

War, and as, in all essential respects, it is still.

After the South come the Irish, whose lack of constitutional training is their misfortune, not their fault, but is not the less fatal to their power of acting as good and intelligent citizens of a Republic, while their religion makes them the tools of the priesthood which, whatever may be its ecclesiastical virtues, is antagonistic; politically and socially, to the organic principles of modern dividuation. To suppose that the Irish in attaching themselves to the Democratic party, are accuated by a love of self-government, or administrative reform, would be preposterous; their tendencies are adverse to both; they are addicted to the blind following of chiefs, and to claiming, with jealous impor-

trinity, their national share of the spoils. In adhering to the Democracy, they follow at best a name and a sort of clan tradiction, wholly unconnected with principle. To the Irish may still be added a large section of Cathelie Germans, and the Germans of the beergardens rather than chose of the Prussian public school, who are also caught, probably, by the name. The liquor interest is naturally, as a rule, on the same side, and it is no inconsiderable power. Among the wealthy leaders of the Democratic party, it may be surmised that there are not a few who, in their hearts, are but little attached to Republican institutions, who regarded slavery with positive favor as an aristocratic system, who use the passions of the populace to combat a Government of the people, and whose antagonism is the surest indication that the genuine spirit of Republicanism is on the side to which they are opposed. Of the presence of very good and patriotic men in the Democratic ranks the name of Senator Bayard is a sufficient proof, and to such men, no doubt, the party presents itself as the means of guarding the Constitution and repelling centralizing aggression. But when we look at the party as a whole, it is impossible not to feel the strongest misgivings as to the results of its return to power, nor are these misgivings in any way diminished by its conduct in Congress during the session which has jus closed.

OUR GALLANT DEFENDERS.

For The Chicago Tribune.

O ye defenders! great is your story—
Grand your achievements—Indeless your glory!

Ho Sons of Liberty! hear you the thunder? See you the clouds that are gathering fest? And is it so long you've forgotten, I wouder, Since our sky by these same lowering clouds was o'ercust?

You who are boasting a glorious Nation, Free, free, and the grandest the sun ever saw, Have you forgotten the death and privation That redeemed it from Chaos to Freedom and Law?

Look where those icebergs their great forms are lifting.

See Liberty's owner swing out on the breeze; And yonder, where paim-trees their broad leaves are shifting.

Our flag throws it shadows far out to the seas. But alas! where the birds their sweet songs are singing. singing, 'Neath those slow-waving boughs with their

biossoms o'erspread.

The rose and the violet their incense are bring-To the low, grass-grown graves of our dear, gallant dead! And shall we forget how those heroes now sleep

Bought, dearly, the blessings their children Bought, dearly, the enjoy—
enjoy—
The price, a Nation of mourners still weeping
A husband, a rather, a fond mother's joy,
Who tearfuly gave, for Liberty's token,
Her heart's brightest jewels? Nol nol Let us

Firm 'twixt the tyrant and chains they have broken.
Lest again they be wound 'round our glorious Land.

O ye defenders! deathless in glory, Grand your achievements, stirring your story;
Rest ye in peace by valley and bill—
The Freedom you fought for is our Freedon
still.
O. T. W.

MICHIGAN LUMBER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 5 .- The lum ber shipments from the Saginaw River for July were 130,775,975 feet, and from the openof navigation to Aug. 1 404,183,979 feet,

Every New-Englander will welcome the Shakers' Sarsaparilla as an old friend, to whom he or some one of his family is indebted for help through the critical periods of sickness and de-bility that come to every one.

Nutrition improved, strength restored, and lisease arrested by Mait Bitters.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMERAous patrons throughout the city, we have established branch Offices in the different Divisions, as
designated below, where advectisements will be
taken for the same price as charged at the Main
Office, and will be received until 9 of cock p. m.

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J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 128
Twenty-second-st.
W. F. BOGART, Drugsist, 64 Cottage Grove-av.,
morthwest corner Flirty-fifth-st.
H. W. BUCHMAN, Drugsist, corner Thirty-first and
State-size.

State-ale.

WEST DIVISION.

A. A. POPALORUM. Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., Re West Madison-at., near Westera-ar.

TH. SONNU-HSBN. Druggist, 29 Blue Island-av., corner of Twolfth-at.

R. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-at., corner Lincoln.

H. F. KRAPT, Drugsist, 44 West Madison-at., corner Faulina.

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LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising gent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-i., between La Salle and Wells.

DERSONAL-M.: PLEASE CALL AT NO. 1 FRI-day at 11 a. m. DELL.

LOST AND FOUND,

LOST-AUG. 2 ON STATE-ST., NEAR WASHIngion, a red and white scribyr cushion top. If
found piesae return to Room IT. 42 Dearborn-st.

20 REWARD-LOST-LADY'S GOLD NEUKboth, coin you a Randolph-st. to 63 Fulton-st.,
or in Pardridges' store. Bicklow, 878 State-st. \$100 REWAND FOR RETURN OF NINE-day evening about 6 o'clock, between South Park Hotel and Mis bouth Park-av. Mrs. GEORGE HAN-KINS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS CHOICE LOT OF THE CELEBRATED HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S UPRIGHT PLANOS. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

FISCHER UPRIGHT PIANOS—
For upwards of forty years this old and reliable firm have meant actured the best moderate priced plano in the market. Sold only by LYON & HEALY, State and Mouroe-sts.

and Monroe-sis.

YON & HEALY UPRIGHT

Planos—

Mr. Paul Becker, who for the past quarter of a century has stood in the front rank of musical educators, says: "I be do contratulate you on the remarkably realized and singing quasity of tone, and, no doubt, to you very alumbic resonator. I was also much pleased with the action and generally superior quality of the finish. In this elegant fittle linearument you seem to up to make a low price." LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-ets.

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Piano Buyers Will Find it for their advantage to visit our warerooms before purchasing. We exhibit the largest assortment of instruments of any single house in the country, and are prepared to make prices so low and terms so easy that none need be without an instrument. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sis.

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MATCHLESS PIANOS.
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pointos, including State way. Fischer, and Lyon &
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WE ARE JUST RECEIVING 20 NEW PIANOS
of best Bonion and New York makers. These we
offer at races which defy competition. Call and examthe before purchasing elembers. W. W. KIMBALL,
corner State and Adams-sts. Corner State and Adama-sis.

L.OO Planon and Organs, Including the Lamous Decker Bros., Haines, Mathushek, and Story & Camp planos, and Estey organs. We have decided to sell during the most 60 days on terms so easy and prices so low that all can purchase. Organs at \$6 and planos at \$10 meeting payments.

STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

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16 FLDRIDGE-CUUNT-FAMILY AND SINGLE rooms with board.

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North Clark-St., Near THE BRIDGE-ROOMS with board, M. 10. 8; without board, M. 10. 8; withou 385 OAR-ST. - FURNISHED BEDROOM ON parior floor; hot and cold water; sariotly private tamily; good table.

CHARRNCE HOUSE, CORNER OF STATE AND Harrison-sta, four blocks south of Palmer—Brard and robot per day, state to the per week, from 64 to still and rooms rented without board. DOUGLAS HOUSE, CORNER COTTAGE GROVEaw, and Thirty-fith-st.—A few elegant rooms en
suite, also single rooms for permaneat or transient
greeky, only is minutes' ride from centre of the city.
B. PARKS, Proprietor.
WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE
WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE
Week; day-board, 24.
TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE:

WANTED STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANduse in exchange for good real estate. Pay part
cash if stock is cheap. If you want to does out your
pack write with rull particulars to S. F. BENSON,
Objun. Is.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF A clothing at GELDER'S, I'm State-st. (old No. 36). Orders by mani promptly attended to. Established incl. HOUSEHOLD GOODS. THE UNION FURNITURE CO., 52 AND 56 WEST Radison-st., sell all kinds of accusehold goods on monthly payments; low order; easy larms.

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TOR SALE-BY J. C. MAGILL. S. WASHINGTON.
63.00-benson-place; a very desirable brick.
64.001-Thirty-sevenihest.; a tasty brick; dining75.00-miculism-av.; a centr residence, near Twenty85.00-miculism-av.; a centr residence, near Twenty85.00-Throop-st. near lefterson Park; 9-room brick;
85.00-Sangamon-a:; a good substantial frame house;
85.00-Centre-av.; a very desirable residence; large
101; born.
87.00-Centre-av.; a very desirable residence; large
101; born.
187.00-A nice frame house, near Lincoin Park; two
188.18 and renied.
187.00-Same style of house on paved street in good
neighborbood; West Side; close to two lines
of cars.
10018ES (BARGAINE)

At all_prices in all parks of the city.

TOR SALE-85.50-RED RENTAL FROM BEST OF

The sale of the city.

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I of sale of the city.

I change and desirable branch flat in genteel neighborhood; within walking distance of business centre; close to 2 ince of street-cars; complete barn and carriage-bouse, with mater and sever; account suites of s rooms, with sale close; and separate centrances each. J. C. Matilli, is Washington. FOR SALE LARGE CENTRAL BUSINESS LOTS; large lots for factories with shipping facilities. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, III Dearborn-st. FOR SALE-A NICE HOME AT A BARGAIN-No. 1698 Adams at Amo-story frame, 8-room house, lot Mallo. Price 22.00. Terms easy. TURNER & BOULD, 102 Washington-st.

HOND, IC Wathington-st.

I'VE SALE-ICATION VINCENNES-AV., CORNER FORTY-second-st. 130 leet Kenwood-av. near forty-seventh-st. J. W. FARLIN, S. Washington-st. I'VE SALE-AT 1838 LOTS REALLY WORTH SAU. Take Websier-av. cars to Seminary-say. (Fablus-st., then go one block morth and see them. Apply at 125 South Clark-st., Koom II.

I'VE SALE-MODERN 16-ROOM BRICK-HOUSE, Filis-av., near steam and street-cars; \$1,250. TOM-LINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

I'VE SALE-BY H. C. MOREY, TO DEARBORN-ST. — A choice piece of improved property on Clark-st., opposite the Court-Heuse: rents for 500M, and part vacant: the completion of the Court-House will increase the rents!. Also, several other pieces of central business property.

I'VE SALE-BY H. C. MOREY, TO DEARBORN-ST.

increase the rental. Also, several other pieces of central business property.

To Stale—By H. C. MOREY, 79 DEARBORN-ST. 1-30 feet on Pacific-av. . Offest from Van Buren-ti, 40 feet on Madision-st., near 1 deferson, rending for slid per month, \$12,001; 20 feet and store on Madision-ti, near Leavitt, 45,00; 25 feet, Van Buren-st., near Leavitt, 45,00; 25 feet, Van Buren-st., near Hoyne, improved, only 84,000.

TOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 79 DEARBORN-ST. —No. 123 Ashland-av., 5-slory stone house and barn, lot \$21,00; 2-slory stone house, no basement, Monroe et., near Robey; central for \$40; \$4,000.

TOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 79 DEARBORN-ST. —108 feet, loxether, or in 35 foot lot, 8,000.

TOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 79 DEARBORN-ST. —108 feet, toxether, or in 35 foot lot, 8,000.

TOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 79 DEARBORN-ST. —108 feet, toxether, or in 35 foot be, Forest-av., near Thirty-offth-st.; these lots are \$25 feet deep, running through to Calumet-av. extension; gas, water, and sewer in the street; \$40 per foot.

TOR SALE—S. 51, 50 OR 100 FRET ON MICHIGAN-av., north of Thirty-seventh-st., east front; \$150 per foot.

TOR SALE—1 ONFIER MY NICE S-ROOM COTtage and lot near Western-av. for \$1,000; a bargain. Address R 69, Tribune come.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE POR SALE—100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at La Grange, 7 miles from Chaego; 415 down and 85 monthly; cheapest prop-erty in market, and shown free; abstract free; rail-road fare like Genece lots on same terms and prices. IRA BROWN, 167 La Salie-84, Room 4. IRA BROWN, 167 La Saile-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE-I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE OWNer to sell a very choice tract of land near Himsdale for \$i00 per acre. O. J. \$710UGH, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE-BY ISAAC R. HITT & BRO., 147 DEARborn-st., Room 12-Four acres on Forty-ninth-st.,
between the Fort Wayne and Western Indiana Railroads; \$91 acres in Sec. 1, 31, 15, near the Michigan Centrial Railroad; houses, lets, and acre property in Evanston and Washington Heights; cheap lands th
Mchigan, Wisconsin, Dilnois, and Kansas.

TO RENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT—8: THROOF-NT., BEAUTIFULLY LO.
To a: I on lefferson Park, 3-room dwe ling; terms
reasonable to good party. Address N. M. Tribune. TO RENT-A FURNISHED HOUSE OF ELEVEN rooms on Loomis-st., near Van Buren; barn if desired; will rent till May! to responsible party; rent, 800 per month. Address 0 35, Tribune office.

TO RENT-AN ELEGANT RICK AND STONE

dwelling-house on Wabashay, cheap to a good tenant. Apply to J. C. SMITE, & Dearborn-st., Room I. ROOM L
TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL FRONT,
for sentlemen. 4 Monroe-st, opposite Palmer
House. Apply as Hoom Li.
Miss cliad cons.
TO RENT-BY TURNER & BOND, 122 WASHING-

A ton-si.

No. 887 West Adams-st.—A 2-s'ory and basement brick, 5 rooms deep, wich all modern conveniences; has just been painted and calcimized from top to bottom: large lot and brick barn.

No. 301 Wabash-sv.—A 5-story and basement stone-front, all modern improvements; in first-class neighborhood. ornood, No. 354 Milwankee-av.—Store 25x70, with cellar; has ust been put in perfect order: low rent.

TO RENT-PLATS. South Side. TO RENT-ELEGAN I FLAT. SECOND STORY OF house No. 5 Thirty-eighth-st., south front. E. C. CLEAVER & CO., 155 Monroe-st. TO RENT-HOOMS.

TO RENT-UPPER FART OF HOUSE IN VERY desirable location on West Washington-st. near Wood, suitable for light housekeeping; gentleman and wife, with no children, preferred; rent \$30 per month; will be partially furnished for same rent. If desired, References required. Apply at 61 Park-av., down-stairs.

To RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. 1243

To Michigan-av., near Tweifth-st.

To RENT-8 OR 10 PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, centrally located, during Masonic Conciste. Address H 81, Tribune. ...ANTED-TO BENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF SEVEN OR sight rooms, in good condition, within four to six blocks of corner of Harrison and Wood-sts. Address F. J. GOULD, Rush College.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

A NY AMOUNTS, LARGE OR SMALL, LOANED reasonable. Room Bi, IIB Washington-si,

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE. Without removal; rates reasonable. Room Bi, IIB Washington-si,

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE. Pi Dearborn-st., Isooma 6 and 7.

Any Sum Of LOANED ON FURNITURE. Pinance, etc., without removal, at one-half brokers' rates. Address N st. Tribune office.

A DVANUES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES Rooms' and the finding brokers' rates. Address N st. Tribune office.

A DVANUES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES Rooms' and the finding brokers is also in all sood securities. So Dearborn-st., Room II.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, curities. So Dearborn-st., Room II.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND Plannes without removal; also on all good securities. So Dearborn-st., Room II.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND Plannes without removal. Isl Randolph-st., Room II.

ANK PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—

A planes without removal. Bi Randolph-sis, Room4

(ASM PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—
Office to reary description, at GOLD-SMID'S Loan and Bailtion Ouffice (licensed). By East Madison-si. Retablished less.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN & STORAGE CO.—
Money to loss on furniture, edg., without removal, or on goods in storage. By East Van Buren-si.

Hightest PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS and Fidelity Bank books, and Schodinavian National Bank certificates. IIA HOLMES, General Broker, 8: Washington-st.

MINING—INVEST AT MY RISK. WILL SECURE an investment of \$2,60; another of \$85, with different cetate. Address of 4, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM AND CITY PROPercy at lowest rates. Apply to J. W. HOUSTON.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WIFH-

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WITH-out removal. PARRY, by West Mouroe-st. MONEY TO LOAN-ON FURNITURE, MACHIN-ery, warehouse receipts, and other good collat-erals. J. J. OWEN, St La Salle-st., Room 2.

dolph-sk.

O PER CENT.—WE HAVE A FUND OF MAGOO
which we can loah on choice improved dis real
estate in amounts of not less than 8,000. TURNER
& MOND, 100 Weshington-st. MISCELLANEOUS.

POR SALE-TEMPLAR CARDS AND BADGES, by H. C. TIFFANY & CO., 151 Fithers.

WANTED-AT 178 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., A girl for general housework in a private family of three. WANTED-TWO MEMBERSHIPS TO CHICAGO Board of Trade. Address U π. Tribane office.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, DE EAST WASHINGA TO-st, horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and
harness, new and second-hand, at low prices, or will
exchange. Cash advances made.

POR SALE—ONE OF THE FINENT COUPE OR
coupe rocksway horses in the cly; is zentic and
a good traveler: a perfect family horse. Usil at III.
Looms-st. hear van Buren.

POR SALE—PONY PHAETON AND HARNESS.
Address M 4, Tribune office. TOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST COUPE OR Compérockaway borses in the city; is gentle and a good craveler; a pericet family horse. Call at 121 Loomis-8... near Yan Europ.

WANTED—FUB UASH—A FOUR-BAR, LEATH-or-top, pinau-box, low-hung, and-spring buggy in first-class order, H, Sand Q East Lage-8.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A LARGE, STYLISH-galled saddie-hopre; must be sound and gentle. Show minu in rear of 173 and 175 East Leke-st., near Fifth-av

A STROLOGIST-MRS. DR. EILLIS, ROOM 40, Everett House. ZO West Madison-st., is the only astrologist in the city. Can be consulted in your troubles, hopes, or fears. For persons born in March, April, June, September, October, and December will select prize numbers that will draw large prizes in louery. Call or address quickly for prizes for September.

FAMOUS EGYPTIAN FORTUNE TELLER, H. F. South Desp aines street; tells names and ages of every one. Bon', fall to see him. Satisfaction given.

STORAGE.

CALL AND SEE THE CHICAGO STORAGE COMpany, 20 to 28 Randolph-st. They have the finest wareinouse and best faudices for auring your furniture, p.anos, merchandles, etc., at lowest rates. Cash advances. STORAGE FOR PORNITURE, SUGGIES, STC.; desapest and best in dig. Advances at low rates. J. C. S G. PARIST, M. West Monroe St.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-BILL CLERK IN GROCERY FOR
two weeks or more. Address R & Tribune.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST BOOK-heeper and mose himself useful in office also, a shipping derk accustomed to recall furniture trade wares stoper month. Address, giving references and experience, R 73, Tritune: these WANTED-A GOOD CARRIAGE WOODWORK
or or gear maker. Address Morrison Carriag
Works, Morrison. Ill., or call at 167 Lakest. for par WANTED-MALTSTER: ONE WRO IS CAPABLE Of taking charge of large house. Seet of reference as to ability and character required. Address A B. No. I walker B.ook, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED-A CVIANDER PRESS-FEEDER AT O. P. BASSETT & CO.'S, 74 and 78 Randolph at WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-TWO PIRST CLASS apring-wagon knoners who will be furnished atendy employment. Racine Wagon and Carriage Company, Racine Junction, Wis.

WANTED-COMPOSITORS, AT LEGAL NEWS office, 47 Dearborn-st.

W ANYED-THREE GOOD CUSTOM COATMAK-ers to go to the country. Apply to A. LOUIS a CO., 111 and 113 Wadsah-av. Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.,
WANTED COACHMAN: PRIVATE FAMILY.
Apply to GRAHAM BROS. & CO., & Chuton-st.,
with the best reference.

Employment Agencies WANTED AU KALLICUAD LABORERS FOR VISCOREIR, Michigan, and Minnesora; wages \$1.50 per day; RM for lumber yards, farms, sawmilia, rolling-miles, etc; free fare. CHAISTIAN & CO. 28 Tolling-miles etc; free tase, CHRISTIAN & CO. 28 South Water-st.

WANTED -20 LABORERS FOR THE SLACK
Hills extension in Dakots. All those going must
call soon. Free fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 28 South
Water-st,

WANTED—ALL THE GOOD LABORERS I CAN
get for Dakots and Wisconsis. 41:5 opr day;
also, for the C. & N. W. Co. in Iowa and Michigan;
415 per day; free fare; also, 35 form hands, at J. H.
SPERMECK'S, 21 West Bandolph-st.

WANTEL-TEN SAWMILL BANDS, LEAVE First or stonedarry; LOS for california in Dakota, for an advisionality; LOS for california in Dakota, lows, and Wisconsin; Sriv for city. E. A. ANGELL, 65 West Lake-st. Miscellaneous. WANTED-30 M.N. 7c. Circ. P. WOOD FOR ST. Louis, Iron Mountain & couthern Hailway Company in Arkansas; pay 13 cents are cord for chopping; good shanties; cheap board; myd climate free transportation from St. Louis, Cair over the portation from St. Louis, Cair over the Court of t

WANTED-CANVASKER OF EITHER SET TO
soil Hancock and Garfield photographs, lithofund backer, also need a case, need is packages, and
lit other fast-selling stricles, 16 to disk any essily
roads; es integrate free. C. M. LININGTON, 5 Jackson-st. Chicago.

WANTED-AGENTS EVERYWHERE; 18 SAMples free to men seeking business on small cap-V ples free to men seeking business on small capital. This is a rare chance for the inexperienced temake money. Address, with stamp for papers, MER-RILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark st., Chicago. WANTED-TWO OR THREE SERT HARTENS
for the leith 17th, 18th, and 18th of August, in
Chicago. Good waves paid. Address, with sample of
work, to M. P. LEVYEAU & CO., 75 Vine-st, Clacinnati WANTED-LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS MAD With good canvassers for life-insurance by W H. WELLS, Room 4 Howland Block, corner Bear burn and Monroe-sta.

WANTED—A MAN 35 OR 40 YEARS OLD AND active for hight work; sheady employment; will board; good wases; single man of good, sober habits. Must have references; a good home; stranger pre-forced. R 25, Tribune office. WANTED-A FEW MEN TO DO COPYING. CALL

V at Room I American Express State of GER.
WANTED-AGENTS FOR THE LIFE OF GER.
WORL TYLER & CO. # State-st., Chicago.
WANED-A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN PHOtograph zaliery and learn the business is the
lery, 57 West Madison-st. WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN BOT FROM 18 TO 18 years old, to attend bar; he must have worked in a saloon before, and must speak English and Ger-man. Apply at 586 Archer-av. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework in family of two. References
required. Apply at 333 Forest-eav.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL
for general housework, first-class varies. 338
Indiana-ar, corner Thirty-sixth-st. WANTED-GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON WANTED - GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-

WANTED-AT ONCE A FIRST-CLASS COOK. 38 WANTED - IMMEDIATELY, TWENTT-FIVE trimmers at O. R. KEITH'A CO. S. Wabash-ay, and Mouroe-st. Inquire for E. Francis.

WANTED-A CAPAB. K NURSE TO TAKE furnish good references, and be willing to leave town during August. Call at Room 12, No. 180 Washington-8t. WANTED-A YOUNG WET-NURSE, MARRIED WIDOU, child. Apply at 30 Onkwood boutevard.
WANTED-GOOD NURSE-GIRL. APPLY TO-day at 25 Thirty-fourth-st.

Raiployment Agencies.

WANTED-GOOD GIRLS-ANY NUMBER-TOday; cheerful workers; prime places; bl.; pay.
Registry, 25 West Monroe-et. (Bureau of Lifersture). SITUATIONS WANTED-MAL

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

CITUATION WANTED—AS ENTRY, BILL, OR Shipping clerk, or to do general office works accerate in figures. Address N.S. Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YUUNG MAN Salking English and German finently and apprienced in the grocery business; South Side preferred. O'94, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—IN A DRUG STORE BY a medical students has attended two courses as Rush Modical College; is willing to make himself useful in any papacity. Address R 24. Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY. O practical bookkeeper of many years atperience. Address R 54, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY. O salesman on South Water-st. Would investamil amount to established business. Have had ten years experience. Address R 5, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY WIRST-CLASS MALE COOK in hotel or restaurant. Address, for days, 64-66 East Adams-at. QEONGE HEITTMAN.

CITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN IN A Dimanufactory of hardware, in saddlery, or stringillural department; treenty-office for the present of reference. Address HARDWARE, chreot E F Hubbard, New Haven, Company.

Hubbard, New Haven, Conn.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN As

Coachman; reliable and competent, and willing
to work. Can give good references as to sobriety and
bonesty. Call or address J. P. H., liss West Indianast., second floor.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A SERMAN WHO
understands gardening and care of horses, willing to work for board through number it left, some
liberty. Reference. Address R. T. Tribune ongo.

Employment Agencies,
SITUATION WANTED—BUTLER: COMPACE WE,
Sober, fruety, See testimonials, best possible, Chicego and East. Registry, 75 West Munros-st. Miscofi at '0 as.

STUATION WANTED—WHERE INDUSTRY AND sobriety will insure it germanent by a young man of 20; uses no liquor or tribacco, good sommen, have a knowledge of bookkeeping, live with parents. A No. I references, or can furpish \$60 to insure good conduct. Wages no object, R. a. Tribune office.

Domestics.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A SCANDINAVIAN
GOOK and laundress Best city references. (4)
for two days at 216 Wabsah-av.

Employment Agencies,
CITUATIONS WANTED—CAPAGE WISCONSI
S girls, skillful, cheerful, and strong, for house
work and cooking. Hegistry, 7% West Monroes
BUSINESS CHANCES. POR SALE—A COMPLETE FURNISHED HOTEL, with a good paying bar; full of boarders and you transient trade; in the hear, of the city, of the South Side; street case pass the piace; owner lawves the city; it is the right place for the right man; that the piace for a good basiness man, who can more that pay for it inside of one year; if you see it you will say so. Price, S.50 (no trade), PETER SILIMP, Rank Estate Agent and Broker, MUS State-st., corner Tate-ty-second.

Estate Agent and Broker, 500 State-81. corner Takety-second.

FOR SALE-FUR CASH-MILLINERY STOOR
and fixtures, including carpets and perfilion
must be sold immediately on account of going weal.
Apply at 128 East Chrisquo-av.

FOR SALE-A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANZ.
Center of the city. Address R.S. Tribune.

FOR SALE-SALOON-INQUIRE ON PASMISS.
DARTMENSHIP WANTED-IN MANUFACTURing, commission, or wholesale business, by a party
of long experience and good character, having from
M.OW to Shill to. invest. Best reforences wanted and
given and full particulars required. Address P.
Tribune office.

Wanted-A PARTY WITH 190005 TO JAKE
One-half interest in tens for bay and ea my
stand during grand concinve. Address S. Tribune.

PARTNERS WANTED

PARTNER WANTED—STATE
BARTNER WANTED—STATE
One-half interest in tens for bay and ea my
stand during grand concinve. Address S. Tribune.

PARTNERS WANTED

PARTNER WANTED—STATE

TOURG FREN. H. LADY S. BARING ENgish, will give lessons to judies sod children as

A TOUNG PREN' H LADY S BAKING ENglish, will give lessons to indice fod children al
very reasonable rates. Good references. Access
OH. Tribune office.

WANTELL-TEACHERS-LADY TO TRACH VO,
wish large income from private pupils; must be a very superior musician. Uther vacancies. Ueneral School
Agency, 514 Fine St., St. Louis, Mo.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

DR. N. H. DAVIS, U. S. A., is at the Pacific. M. C. HUBBARD, of Windsor, Vt., is at the Tre-

T. B. SHELDON, of Red Wing, Minn., is at the

J. S. MEDARY, of La Crosse, Wis., is at the PHILO LAMSON, of San Francisco, is at the

J. H. HETHERINGTON, U. S. N., is registered at SIR JOHN REID, London, England, is regis-

tered at the Palmer. CHAUNCEY DAVIS, of Muskegon, Mich., is

HENRY BARRE ANDERSON, of Ireland, is reg-H. H. HONORE, JR., of New York, formerly of

this city, is at the Palmer. JOHN C. SIMPKINS and Whitmore Roberts, of W. H. CRAGIN and a party of eight from New

ALLAN HAMILTON, G. B. Halan, and H. J. havee, of London, are at the Tremont. D. T. MARTIN, General Manager of the United States & Canada Express, is at the Tremont.

C. S. Wight, Assistant General Freight Agent f the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is at the

R. M. SOMMERS, Land Commissioner of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Hailroad, Emporia, Kas., is at the Paimer.

THE City Engineer yesterday examined the State street vidduct, and found it somewhat defective. It will be repaired while the bridge is being strengthened. MR. JOHN TRANSER yesterday received the ad news of the sudden death of his son, an esimable young man, who was on a brief vacaon in lows. His death casts a gloom over all is friends.

THE Committee on Political Action of the Union Veteran Club held a meeting at the Paimer House tast evening, at which they pre-pared a list of speakers and laid out the plan of

THE temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 70 degrees; 10 a. m., 71; 12 m., 72; 3 p. m., 75; 7 p. m., 72. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.82; 7 p. m., 29.80.

Bernard Schoeffel, 5 years of age, living at No. 42 Fulton street, fell Wednesday evening from a wagon to the ground, and striking his right hand on some broken glass was so badly cut that the attending doctor considers it a very

S. F. McGuire and family, St. Louis, Mo.; C. P. Wise and wife, Alton. Ill.; William Irwin and wife, San Francisco; James F. Steele, Baltimore, Md.; Dennis Frisbie and wife, New Haven, Conn.; and E. K. Hannaford, Good Hope, Ill., It is now rumored that this Catholic diocese will be elevated to the dignity of an Arch-bishopric, with Alton, Peoria, and Fort Wayne annexed as suffragar sees, and many Catholic dierrymen mention Bishop O'Connor, of Omaha,

F. SLATAPER, Chief Engineer of the Chicago, Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad; H. T. Royce, Division Superintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad; D. H. Conklin, Superintendent of the Chicago & Paducah Railroad; and J. W. Cary, General Solicitor of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, are at the Pacific.

COROMER MANN yesterday held an inquest at No. 534 West Monroe street upon Willie W. Beatty, 44 years of age, who fell from a pony in the rear of his father's barn last Tuesday, and who died in consequence of a fractured skull, the pony having kicked him at the time he fell on the left temple. A verdict of accidental seath was returned.

examination, at the close of the fall term.

The Board of Managers of the Woman's Exchange met yesterday forenoon at No. 163 Wabash avenue, Mrs. E. G. Asay in the chair. The June and July reports were read, and were in substance as follows: There were 159 articles left at the Exchange, the value of which was \$401.85; 501 articles sold; proceeds, \$815.33; percentage to Exchange, \$82.14. There is on hand and coming in a large supply of fine canned guods and preserves. No other business of importance was transacted.

The regular quarterly meeting of the St. Andrew's Society was held last evening in the club-room of the Tremont House, John T. Raffen in the chair. The Ball Committee reported that the Society had realized a profit of \$145 on the last ball. Messrs. John Stewart and George Anderson were elected life members. The amount spent by the Committee on Charity during the quarter was \$300. After transacting further routine business the meeting adjourned for three months.

William Scully, 30 years of age, living at

The last two are yet to be modeled.

As ANTICIPATED, Deputy-Coroner Waite and his jury yesterday exonerated James and Mary Ann Mansfield, under arrest for having caused the death of their daughter Jennie by cruelty and abuse. The post-mortem examination showed, that death was caused by pleuropneumonia, and no traces of injuries, either sufficient, to have caused death or otherwise, were found upon the body. Considerable dissatisfaction at the verdict was expressed by those familiar with the drunken and quarrelsome habits of the parents, and some talk was made of having the case reopened by the Coroner in person. The good of this is not apparent. A common Policer Court trial is all that is necessary to properly punish the Mansfields if they are as cruel to their children as it is said they are.

JOHNSON—STERBINGS.

The wedding of Miss Annie Johnson, daughter

After the ceremony a reception was tempered the young couple at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 402 West Randolph street, and a large number of friends were in attendance. During the evening a supper was served by Kinsley. The display of presents was very large, comprising many useful and valuable articles.

VAN BUREN STREET BRIDGE WRECKED.

The schooner Arabla, in tow of the tug W. L. Ewing, ran into Van Buren street bridge just as it was being closed at 7:30 last evening, doing great damage to the bridge, and also to the schooner. The bridge had been open the requisit length of time, and the bridge-tender after first running up the red ball, commenced closing the structure. The tug with the schooner in tow kept coming up the channel as ff the bridge was open, and, just as the

structure was within a few feet of being closed, the crash came. The entire superstructure was badly racked, and the under bracings were in great part torn away. The railing walk and iron work on one end of the bridge was either totally destroyed or wrenched out of shape. The schooner lost her jibboom, and the rigging as well as the bow of the boat was badly damaged. She was brought to moorings just north of the bridge. The tug was also damaged, but to what extent could not be ascertained. William Walker, the colored bridge-tender, had his knees crushed in the collision, and had to be taken to his home in a wagon. As usual in such cases, the river men lay all the blame upon the bridge-tender, and the latter-does his best at making them out in the wrong.

THE CITY-HALL.

THE Treasurer yesterday received \$4,000 from the Collector and \$1,000 from the Controller. THE shut-off men of the Water Department were put at work in the South Division yester-

yesterday. Too much watermelon appear ed to THE Polk street bridge vesterday wheeled into

line with the other unsafe bridges. Several planks in its floor are broken and must be replaced before it is safe. A DELEGATION from the Citize

plained to the Mayor yesterday that a saloon at Silver-Leaf Grove was being run without a sicense of any kind, and was, furthermore, the resort of children. They also complained that the officers in that vicinity had seen liquors sold to children, and knew that the place had no license. The Mayor says he will look into the complaint. The Mayor says he will look into the complaint. A CONTRACT has been let for laying a sewer along Wallace street to empty into the river, but Murry Nelson, having discovered that in order to reach the river a lot of his will have to be crossed, yesterday interposed an objection. His elevator is in the vicinity, and he proposes that if the city will give him the water he therein uses free he will withdraw his objection, etc., but the Mayor does not think favorably of the proposition. The Mayor is willing, however, to guarantee not to injure the lot in question by laying a sewer through it, and says that if Mr. Nelson does not accept his terms condemnation proceedings will be commenced at once.

Among the building permits issued yesterday

proceedings will be commenced at once.

Among the building permits issued yesterday were the following: One to U. Zuber, to erect a three-story store and dwelling, No. 757 Halsted street, to cost \$6,500; one to James Swan, to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 3184 Michigan avenue, to cost \$10,000; ode to W. Herring, to erect a two-story store and dwelling, No. 3222 South Halsted street, to cost \$3,800; one to the City of Chicago, to erect a three-story school-house, 84.884 feet, corner of Kedzie avenue and Walnut street, to cost \$35,000; one to Mrs. John Gorsche, to erect three three-story stores and dwellings, corner of Van Buren and Desplaines streets, to cost \$3000; and one to Thomas Morse, to erect a two-story dwelling, corner of Twenty-seventh and Wallace streets, to cost \$6,300.

The Finance Committee met yesterday and

seventh and Wallace streets, to cost \$6,300.

The Finance Committee met yesterday and considered various matters. The resolution of Ald. Barrett, increasing the pay of water-pipe laborers 25 cents per day, was referred to the Commissioner of Public Works; the petition of the second-hand dealers who had paid \$100 for a license, asking for a rebate, was granted; and the petition of the Remington Sewing-Machine Company for a rebate on their personal-property taxes for 1877, on account of the illegal 20 per cent added by the County Board of Equalization, was referred to the Controller with power to act. The Controller submitted to the Committee during its session a proposition in reference to issuing bonds of small denominations to take the place of those coming due in April, which was favorably received, but no action was taken.

The Mayor's private police continues to prod

was favorably received, but no action was taken. The Mayor's private police continues to prod individuals who have been slow in taking out their licenses. Yesterday two keepers of intelligence offices were arrested for not getting a license, and it was discovered that eight other establishments of the kind were in the same fix. Among the latter named, the Employment Bureau of the Young Men's Christian Association and the office of the National Hotel Reporter are put down, and they are to be looked into. The officer says that the nature of the business they are doing, and the manner in which they are doing it, brings them under the intelligence-office ordinance, and he will make no exceptions in their favor unless ordered to do so by the Mayor, and no such order has been issued.

TOO MUCH POLITICS OF THE KIND. TOO MUCH POLITICS OF THE KIND.

TOO MUCH POLITICS OF THE KIND.

The Mayor has an idea that there is too much of politics in the construction of the new city, Hall for the building's good. Yesterday he dropped a note to Michael Haley, the Assistant Superintendent, and asked for an interview, to which Haley at once responded in person. The Mayor informed him that he had been at the building four times recently looking for him, and could not find him, and also complained to him that the stone was not being set as it should be. Haley replied that he was always on hand, and that the work was all right, but the Mayor said he knew better, and charged that he (Haley) was putting in too much time in politics to the neglect of his duty. Haley is a loud-mouthed "Greenback-Labor" partisan, and the Mayor knows it, and if some good Domocrat will come around to-day there is scarcely a doubt but he can get the place.

AN ELECTIONEERING DODGE. KATIE Monse. 19 months old, whose parents live at No. 72 State street, was run over and instantly killed at 5:30 last evening by street-par No. 216 on the Archer avenue line. The little one had strayed out lifto the street in front of her home, and the driver claims he did not not be cher until too late to prevent the accident. The parents, it is said, do not blame him for the locident.

Michael Grace, employed at Towle & Roper's wholesale grocery, No. 41 Wabash avenue, was badly bruised about the back yesterday by a pail of tobacco failing upon him from the third floor as he was engagred in removing a barreiful of sirap from the elevator. He was taken to his home, No. 139 North Market street, and the physician who there attended him says be will recover.

Turke will be a supplementary examination of candidates for admission to the city high-schools on Thesday and Wednesday, Aug. 24 and 25, commencing each day at 9 a. m., at the West Division High-School building, corner of Monroe and Morgan streets. This will be the last opportunity for examination for admission to the city high-schools till the Descaphar.

for almost anything. He struck the first blow yesterday in the following order, taking advantage of the absence of Commissioner Waller:

"Mr. Fogarty, Superintendent of Streets: The great majority of the laborers employed by the foreman of streets are old men, and are so employed because they cannot compete with more active men on ordinary private jobs. These men receive \$1 a day. They cannot work steadily the same number of hours as younger men. You will, therefore, until further orders, cause them to be employed only eight hours in each day, but see that they are prompt to get to their work, and continue steadily at it until the time of knocking off. Carter H. Harrison,

"Acting Commissioner Public Works."

This same question was presented to Mr. Waller months ago, but he sat down upon it, and, at the time, had the Mayor's backing, Mr. Harrison, however, with the near approach of the election, has changed his mind, and this without an intimation from the men themselves that they expected, or even wanted, anything of the kind. When they were clamoring for increased pay or reduced hours months ago they were met with the argument that the appropriation for street-cleaning was entirely inadequate, and when indignant eftizens were demanding last spring that the streets be cleaned and made passable the same argument was hurled at them. If the proximity of the election and the desperation of the Democracy has not changed his Honor's tactics and line of reasoning, what has?

COUNTY-BUILDING.

THERE were twelve marriage-licenses issued

THE Committee on Town and Town Accounts of the County Board meets to-day.

SHERIFF HOFFMANN left yesterday morning with seventeen convicts for Joliet and seven for Pontiac.

Mrs. JOHN SULLIVAN, the woman who is charged with killing Edward Bourgoun by hit-ting him with a beer-keg, was locked up in the jail yesterday.

jail yesterday.

The Assessors of the Towns of Northfield and Thornton returned their books to the Equalization Committee yesterday. These were the only two books outstanding.

In the Criminal Court yesterday Nathan Israel and Samuel Dewind, defendants, were granted a new trial, and they entered a plea of guility to petit larceny. Israel was sentenced to the House of Correction for nine months, and Dewind to the same place for six months.

UNITED STATES NOTES.

MISS SWEET yesterday disbursed \$10,000 in

At the Sub-Treasury yesterday \$10,000 in gold and \$5,000 in silver were disbursed. footed up \$23,566, of which \$18,998 was for spirits, \$2,639 for tobacco and cigars, and \$1,905 for beer.

Lewis Stern, of No. 67 Market street, was be-fore Commissioner Hoyne yesterday charged with faffing to make proper entries in his whole-sale liquor books. He was held in \$300 to the Grand Jury. COLLECTOR SMITH has received from a Cin-cinnati firm two atrociously large chromo-litho-graphs of the Republican candidates. They are alleged to be campaign lies printed by the Dem-ocratic Committee.

ocratic Committee.

The receipts from duties at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday aggregated & 7.10. Following is a list of the dutiable goods received: Carson, Piric, Scott & Co., 12 cases of dry goods; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 250 boxes of tin plate; Fuller & Fuller, 275 boxes soap; Charles Kaestner & Co., 14 mill-stones, 132 burr-stones.

The Post-Office Inspectors have on hand a large number of cases in which Edward A. Keeler, the Route Ageht arrested by them at Lanesboro, Minn., is believed to have had a hand. Although Keeler has hitherto borne an excellent character, the number of complaints of letters lost on the Minnesota Southern route is such as to indicate that he has been at his peculations for some time and in a systematic manner. The offense for which he was arrested consisted in rifling registered letters.

Post-Office Inspectors Spiraling returned to the office of the content o

ville, Cable, Crescent City, Cullom, Farina, Grand Crossing, Green Valley, Grove City, Jeffersonville, New Burnside, Palatine, Pateka, Ransom, Rosemond, Tiskilwa, Van Orin, Vermont, Wauconda. Indiana—Elwood, Geneva, Knox, Naponee, North Judson, Otterbine, Patoka, Bilver Lake, Waiton, Michigan—Atlantie Mine, Bath, Dimondale, Edwarsburg, Forrestville, Pruitport, Little Traverse, May, Metamora, Moriey, Ogemaw Springs, Otsego Lake, Perry, Republic, Sherwood, Wisconsin—Kendail, Marshneld, Merton, Theresa. Minnesota—Appleton, Breckinridge, Canby, De Graff, Faxton, Fergus Falls, Fort Snelling, Fountain, Hector, Sieur Centre, Minnesota, Morristown, Murdoch, Ortonville, Pipestone, Torah. Iowa—Albion, Audubon, Battle Creek, Blanchard, Bristol, Britt, Clarion, Correctionville, East Side Station, Des Moines, Floris, Hastings, Lake City, Liscomb, Luana, Macedonia, Manley Junction, Odebolt, Pattersonville, Randolph, Sanborn, Scranton Station, Silver City, English, Stanton, Volga City, Wellman, Nebraska—Alma, Battle Creek, Bazile Mills, Indianola, Louisville, Loup City, Madison, Nelson, Oakdale, Oakiand, O'Neill City, Rising City, Riverton, St. Edward, Scribner, Shelton, Stanton, Stromsburg, Unadilla, Kanssa—Anthony, Axtell, Beattle, Bennington, Bull's City, Caldwell, Canton, Collyer, 'Dexter, Fort Dodge, Fort Wallace, Grenola, Havenville, Iuka, Marquette, Meriden, Morrill, Mulvain, Nickerson, Oberlin, Salem, Wetmore. Colorado—Buena Vista, Coal Creek, Gunnson, Kokomo, Poncho Springs, Rico, Silver Cliff, South Pueblo, Dakota—Big Stone City, Centrai City, Custer, Fiandreau, Fort Meade, Jame stown, Lead City, Madison, Mandau, Parker, Scotland, Watertown.

LOOSE BUSINESS.

TWO OF THE POLICE COURT BAILIPPS BEHIND IN THEIR ACCOUNTS.

The Bailiff at the North Side temple of Justice -Peter Hansbrough-was at the Controller's office early yesterday morning to get an explanation of the report in the morning papers to the effect that he was short in his accounts. He nation of the report in the morning papers to the effect that he was short in his accounts. He brought with him his report for the past four months, and produced a receipt for \$400.50 which he highturned over Monday, and of which the Controller knew nothing when he told the reporters what he had on the subject the day before. This showing satisfied the Controller for the time being, but Mr. Hansbrough's report will have to be checked up, and some of the large batch of executions returned unsatisfied will have to be examined before the real status of his accounts can be actually known, especially since there is understood to be some discrepancy between him and the Police Court Clerk, to whom he dances attendance, and who, it is said, was the first to call the Controller's attention to his tardiness.

After Hansbrough had made his report a reporter took a look over the accounts of the Bailliffs of the South and West Side Courts. He found that they were behind in their accounts since February, and that executions stood charged up to them aggregating from \$5,000 to \$7,000 in reference to which not a word had been heard. The Controller said that such looseness was intolerable, but he had no means of making them come to time, and when the Mayor was spoken to it appeared to be an old story to him, and that he had known the facts for some time. He said, however, that he was after them, but it looked very much as if his delay in the matter had not been in the public interest, for the chances are that their

the facts for some time. He said, however, that he was after them, but it looked very much as if his delay in the matter had not been in the public interest, for the chances are that their accounts will never be satisfactorily settied.

The facts are that the Police Courts are being run in an abominably loose manner, and that the Bailiffs are taking every possible advantage of their positions; and the Mayor must be tittle else than blind if he does not know it. The law governing them, it is true, is outrageously loose, but this should have a contrary effect from what it has had. It should have impressed his Honor with the absolute necessity of selecting a different class of men for the positions,—men whose integrity, promptitude, and business character would have given to the public that guarantee of tidelity in the office which the law does not. But, however loose the law, it furnishes a very timms shield to get behind in the tace of the Mayor's personal knowledge that his Bailaffs have shown no marked disposition to do anything else than take advantage of it. A rigid and thorough investigation of all of their accounts should be made at once, with a view not only to exposing them, but also to protecting the public interest and building up the character of the lower courts.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

THE SHOEMAKERS' STRIKE, exhibited no new developments. The manu-tacturers were firm in their resolution not to

until next Saturday. He said it was out of the question for him to grant the advance required, and that if anything he was paying too uncen now to enable him to compete with houses employing convict labor.

Mr. Weber, of 137 Market street, said he had put on a crimper that morning, and would follow with other employes. He had a large stock on hand, and the strike affected him but little. With those of his employes who struck he was on the best of terms, but as he could not agree to their terms the strike must go on forever, so far as he is concerned.

Conversation was held by a TRIBUNE reporter with several of the strikers, who were exceedingly reticent concerning their plans.

THE TRADE AND LABOR ASSEMBLY
met last evening at No. 7 Clark street, with Ed Irwin in the chair. The matter of the non-enforcement of the Eight-Hour law by the Government was discussed by Mr. McAuliff, and the Secretary of the Navy was condemned for discharging a man named Hunt from the Boston Navy-Yard. McAuliff also reported a long letter to be sent to Secretary Thompson, condemning his action. The document was indorsed by the Committee.

The various Committees reported, that on the "Cooperator." Peter Papin, not putting much faith in his ability.

The Chair called attention to the ordinance in relation to factories and workshops, and insisted that the Inspectors had done their duty, and had reported upon every workshop and factory in the city. In many instances improvements had been made at the Inspectors' suggestions, but in other places the requests had been ignored, and the Inspectory and workshop workshop in factory in the factory and workshop owners, because an election was coming. He had been informed that there were factories in this city employing. 20 males and females where there was no urinal, no water-closets, or even a hydrant in the building. He insisted that the Trade and Labor Assembly should insist that the ordinance be enforced. He also offered the following:

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of the Trade and Lab

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Distribution of Commanderies in the Lake-Front Camp.

Assignments of Knights to the Different Hotels.

All the Preparations for the Pageant Nearing Completion.

THE TRIBUNE published last week some-

thing about the camp in the Lake Park, but nothing was said about the assignments of Commanderies to it, the Hotel Committee at that time having only a general idea as to who was to be quartered there. But they finished their work yesterday, so far as the mess rosters in hand are concerned, and it thus became possible to tell what Com-manderies would occupy the tents. The plans of Mr. Wilcox, the architect, were drawn for the space between the Exposition Building and Harmon court, the ground be-Building and Harmon court, the ground between that fand Park row being left vacant. Applications for rooms, however, have come, and are coming, so fast that no more Knights can be crowded into the hotels to which their Commanderies have been assigned; so it is the intention to put the tardy ones in the Lake Park. An additional number of tents have been ordered, and it is proposed to use the whole park, which is about seven-eighths of mile long and 350 feet wide. The entrances will be opposit the streets ending at Michigan avenue, the intersecting ground to be patrolled by guards in order to prevent-intrusion There will be in the camp 1,314 tents of various kinds: 775 14x14s, accommodating seven each; 360 9x9s, in each of which three can sleep; fifty 16x2ss, in four parts, for eight people; twenty-five 9x18s, in two sections, for four people; ten headquarter tents, twenty feet in diameter, and four 16x42s. The tents are to be arranged as near as practicable in the shape of crosses, triangles, hollow squares, and circles. Great care has been taken in placing them so that there shall be thorough ventilation throughout the camp, and to leave as many open spaces as possible for clear views. All the hotel conveniences are furnished, and everything will be new, neat, and clean. But Sir Knights must supply themselves with soap and towels.

Appended is a list of the Commanderies already assigned, with the number of Knights and ladies who are to accompany them, the camp being divided into blocks for convenience, as the streets do not run through the park:

JACKSON TO VAN BUREN.

Knights. Ladies. tween that fand Park row being left vacant.

JACKSON TO VAN BUREN.

St. Aldermar, No. 47, Petersburg.... Temple, No. 20, Princeton. Cairo, No. 13. Galesburg, No. 8. Sycamore, No. 15. Freeport, No. 7 Urbana, No. 18. Blaney, No. 5, of Morris... Peoria, No. 2. Waukegan, No. 12. Joliet, No. 4. Elwood, No. 6, Springfield. Beaumanior, No. 9, Decatur. Gorin, No. 15, Olney...

Totals Between this block and the next one south Between this block and the next one south there is a walk leading to the Hyde Park depot on the east front of the park. On this walk, 100 feet from Michigan avenue, is the Asylum of the Grand Encampment. On the north side of the pathway will be three large reception tents for the use of the local Eminent Commanders, with compartment tents in the rear; and back of these rendezvous tents for the Chicago Commanderies—Apollo's 40x60 feet, Chicago's 30 feet in diameter, and St. Bernard's 19x39 feet. On the South side of the walk will be the tents of the Grand Commanderies of Illinois, Iowa, California, New Hampshire, and Minnesota, with compartment tents in the rear. And at the entrance will be a tent for the headquarters of the Camp Committee.

VAN BUREN TO CONGRESS. Everts, No. 19, Rock Island..... Aurora, No. 22 Ivanhoe, No. 33, Kankakee..... Palestine, No. 27, Paris...... CONGRESS TO HARRISON.

Knights, Ladies HARRISON TO HUBBARD COURT.

Columbus

Erie, No. 23, Sandusky

Mansñeld, No. 21.

Norwalk, No. 18.

Hi_shland, No. 31, Hillsboro.

Paducah, No. 11, Paducah, Ky

Carlisle, No. 18.

Webb, No. 2, Lexington

De Molar, No. 12, Louisville.

Wisconsin, battalion

HUBBARD TO PECK COURT.

of Concord, N. H., 2 pieces. These bands will play during the afternoon and evening, and, with the orchestra, will be ample to furnish music almost constantly, especially from 7 to 10 or 11 p.m.

THE HOTEL COMMITTEE have about completed their work, nearly all the hotels contracted with now having nearly their full quota of Knights assigned to them. Subjoined is a table showing the number of Commanderies thus far assigned as indicated, there remaining only a few still unprovided for:

Camp... Palmer. Clifton. St. Caroline's Court.. Matteson.... Briggs.
Burke's.
Hotel Frankfurt.
Brevoort
Burdick
Hotel Brunswick...

Total

The California Battalion numbering 400, and embracing sixteen Commanderies, as previously stated, go into the camp; and Lancaster No. 2, of Lancaster, O., who are coming in Pullman sleepers, will occupy them during their stay here. The Grand Encampment will be roomed at the Grand Pacific, and as they are exalted they are to be given more commediates quarters than the rank and so they are examined they are to be given more commodious quarters than the rank and file. This accounts for the small number of Commanderies assigned to the Grand Pacific, which, however, is to take care of over 1,000 Knights and ladies. MISCELLANEOUS.

Three more Commanderies telegraphed yesterday that they were coming: Crusade, of Mexico, Mo., with seventy-five swords; Lancaster, of Lancaster, O., fifty swords; and De Molay, of Columbia, Tenn.

BEAUSEANTS. The Finance Committee are meeting with excellent success, and the \$120,000 will be raised if uncalled-on Chicagoans are as liberal as those who have already contributed. The headquarters of the Finance Commit-tee, in the American Express Building, be-gin to look as if something was about to take place. People are running in and out from 9 a. m. until midnight, and a dozen men-are constantly employed in doing clerical work. work.

The Committee on Transportation reque the making of this ann the making of this announcement;
Railroad fares for Sir Knights and their families from all points West is one rate for the round trip, except St. Louis, where competition has reduced it. The Eastern lines have made a lower rate, as well as those from points south of Chicago.

Mayor Harrison has fold the Triennial Committee that all the policemen who can possibly be spared will be at their disposal. A platoon of fifty will march at the head of the procession, and there will be skirmishers in front on horseback to clear the streets, it being the purpose to make extra efforts to that end.

that end.

Provision is to be made in the camp for 150 reporters, eight tents, 14x14 feet, being set aside for them in the north end, near the Exposition Building; and also a large working-tent, with telegraphic and telephonic facilities at hand. Correspondents from outside the city who eat and sleep there will be charged the general rates, \$2.50 a day. These tents are pitched for the accommodation of newspaper men, since it will be impossible for them to get a room at any of the hotels.

THE RAILROADS.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT RATES. While it is reported that the Southwestern roads are doing an immense business at present, and some of the lines are suffering from freight blockades, the roads centering in this city do not yet complain of having more business than they can comfortably take care of. The Western roads at this point are doing tolerably well, but they can handle much more than they do at present, and most of what they bring here goes east by lake. The roads east from this city are still doing a light business, and during the last week the five Eastern lines carried only about 25,000 tons, as small an amount as they have carried for many months. It is probable that their business will show an improvement during this week, because there has been a decided advance in lake rates. Yet it is certain that their business will continue light until the close of navigation. The suffering of the Eastern roads from this city is solely to be ascribed to the working of the east-bound pool, which forces all business that does not directly seek an outlet by lake via the Southwestern roads. It seems strange, under these circumstances, that there should be a desire on the part of the roads to have the rates advanced. It is reported that all the Eastern lines from Chicago, with the exception of the Baltimore & Ohio, are in favor of making an advance would probably benefit the Southwestern routes, which are now carrying the bulk of the business, it would certainly inflict great damage upon the Chicago lines. If the Southwestern lines want an advance let them make it, but there is certainly no reason why an advance should be made from Chicago as long as our roads have to compete with the

an advance should be made from Chicago as long as our roads have to compete with the lake. The system of basing the rates to the lake. The system of basing the rates to the lake. The system of basing the rates to the lake. The system of basing the rates to the summer is entirely wrong, and damages the interests of this city greatly. As long as our roads have to compete against the lake routes they should be allowed to make such rates as will meet that competition, regardless of what the regular rail rates are. It is certain that as long as the present system is adhered to the Chicago roads East will continue to suffer, and the business that rightfully belongs to them be forced over the Southwestern routes.

ACTUAL WEIGHTS. In accordance with a call issued by Commissioner Midgiey, of the Southwestern Railway Association, a convention of rail-roads located west of Pittsburg and Buffalo

roads located west of Pittsburg and Buffalo and east of the Mississippi River was held at Cleveland Wednesday to consider and adopt such measures as will insure the collection of charges on all carlot freight on the basis of the actual weight carried.

Several of the railroad officials who attended the meeting returned to this city yesterday, and it is learned from them that about thirty roads were represented, and the utmost harmony prevailed.

It was agreed that the tariff be so changed as to read "per 100 pounds" on all carlot freight instead of "per car," as heretofore, and that every road would charge for the actual weight carried after Sept. 1. The agreement is similar to the one adopted by the Chicago roads a few days ago. When there are no scales at the point of shipment, the freight is to be weighed at the nearest point where there are scales. Mr. F. H. Kingsbury was the Chairman of the meeting, and Mr. George Vaillant Secretary. The meeting adjourned to meet again at Cleveland, Aug. 10, to make final arrangements for carrying the agreement into effect.

contract entered into by the latter Company with the Rio Grande people, agreeing to withdraw its fonces, has been approved by the. Directors, and all work heretofore done formally turned over to the Rio Grande Company, which has largely increased its force, and announces that it will have the rails laid to Kokomo within sixty days. President Litchfield, of the local Ten Mile Company, who has been endeavoring to negotiate bonds in New York for the extension of his company's road, was at once notified of the settlement with the Rio Grande Company. It is probable that the Eagle River extension will be completed to Red Cliff by Nov. L.

The active movements in the way of railroad construction has given new life to the mining camps in Ten Mile, Eagle River, Roaring Forks, and other points, which will be thus reached, stimulating prospecting for new mines and the development of those already discovered to a wonderful degree.

A DECISION. CHARLESTON, Aug. 5.—The opinion of Chief-Justice Waite and Judge Bond, in the case of Calvin Claffin & Co. vs. The South Carolina Railroad Company, filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day, sustains the defendants, except in ordering a sale of the property, and in holding that the non-mortgage bonds are not entitled to the benefit of a lien of second mortgage.

ITEMS. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern reports its earnings for July, 1880, as compared with July, 1879, as follows: \$108,876,81 Increase ..

A meeting of General Freight Agents was held at Cleveland Wednesday to make changes in the classification of sugar, cement, and coal from Buffalo and Toledo. The work was not concluded, and another meeting for this purpose will be held at Cleveland, Aug. 10:

Cleveland, Aug. 10:

The Dubuque, Plattville & Milwaukee is advertised to be sold to-day by United States Marshal Oakley at his office in Madison. The road is eight miles long, and runs from Benton, Lafayette County, to Plattville. It has a running connection with the Mineral Point Railroad, recently absorbed by the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and will doubtless fall into the hands of this corporation.

Mr. E. T. Jeffery, General Superintendent.

Mr. E. T. Jeffery, General Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, announces the appointment of the following agents: Mr. E. Frederickson, to be agent at Mount Pujaski, in place of G. H. Waldo, resigned; Mr. F. Jamison, to be agent at Kenny, in place of E. Frederickson, transferred; Mr. E. E. Whiteside, to be agent at Ridgeville, in place of F. Jamison, transferred. ferred.

A few days ago Mr. C. B. Peck, late Receiver of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, filed his final report. In approving it Judge Brown paid the following handsome tribute to Mr. Peck:

tribute to Mr. Peck:
In confirming the report of the Special Master approving the first account of Mr. Peck, Receiver of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railway I desire to say that I have been most favorably impressed with the fidelity, skill, and energy with which Mr. Peck has administered his very important trust, and with the great accuracy and neatness of his accounts. While I have not seen the books myself from which these accounts were taken, the expert employed to examine them certifies that they were kept in the most careful manner, and are models of system and accuracy.

The Milwaukee Telegraph denies the rumors that the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company is about to get possession of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. It says the rumors are unfounded, and have their origin in an entirely different series of transactions. For several months past the St. Paul Company has been taking steps towards securing the ownership of the bankrupt Milwaukee & Northern, running from Milwaukee to Green Bay, with a branch to Menasha, of which the Wisconsin Central has a lease, and they run their trains over its track, into Milwaukee. The Milwaukee & Northern was recently sold under foreclosure, and was bought in nominally by indorsers and holders of its bonds. In the end it would be found that the purchase was in the interest of the St. Paul Company, and the transfer will be so made after the necessary steps are taken to complete its title.

LAKE BLUFF.

Religious Exercises at the Camp-Meet ing Yesterday.

The weather yesterday was simply delightful, and all that could be desired to attract people to the camp-grounds. The morning trains brought out many people from Chicag and Evanston. There was a noticeable in-crease in the attendance upon the meetings during the day, indicating that the meetings will close on Sunday next with a tremendous crowd upon the ground. During the past day or two many young people have arrived, and

in great numbers.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the Rev. John Williamson led the regular Bible reading. The topic was: "The sense in which I am my brother's keeper; or, the Christian's responsibility for the salvation of others." As is the daily custom, Dr. Williamson gave

As is the daily custom, Dr. Williamson gave out certain passages of Scripture bearing upon the subject, and these references were discussed at some length. The meeting was largely attended, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings.

At 10:30 the Rev. Frank M. Bristol preached in the Tabernaele to a large audience, consisting largely of young people, for whom the sermon was given. The usual exercises of prayer and singing having been performed, the reverend gentleman announced as his text.

the reverend genueman announced as his text:

Run ye to and fro through the streets of Jerusalem, and see now, and know, and seek in the broad place thereof, if ye can find a man, if there be any, that executeth judgment, that seeketh the truth, and I will pardon it.—

Jermiah, v., 1.

seeketh the truth, and I will pardon it.—

Jeremiah, v., i.

The speaker said that the text reminded one of Diogenes, who went through the streets in the day-time carrying a lighted lantern, engaged in looking for an honest man. The words of the text were used when Jewish morals were demoralized, and preceded a season of great hunriliation to that race. Under this demoralization true humanity seemed unknown. The Divine character had been misconstrued. Idolatry reigned in the land, and these things, the speaker said, always precede immorality, whilst a pure life is almost invariably the result of a pure religion. Manhood its purest and best development cannot be nourished in the soil of inidelity, and it was not possible that a State could die whose manhood was preserved inviolate. This state of things existed in most of the ancient civilizations. The Jewish religion, from continuous blacksliding among the people, had become a base hypocrisy, and had fallen to such a degree that God could no longer endure it. Yet He made the promise given in the text, in which He defined a man according to the standard of the Bible. Many were inclined to entertain erroneous conceptions of the essential elements of manhood, wealth

held in Faith Cottage, and was led by In.

A. J. Brown, of Evanston.

At 3 o'clock the Tabernacle was axain confortably filled. Chaplain McCabe at that hour led a young people's experience meeting which much interest was manifested. The exercises concluded in a peculiar manner. Mr. McCabe called about thirty-five men and women who had passed the following the pulpit steps, called upon the young people to come forward and shake hands with those who for so many years had followed the precepts taught by Jesus. A resultant procession formed and filed by these old people, each in turn shaking hands with them. Everybody joined in singing "The Sweet By-and-By" and "We're Marching to Zion." Great enthusiasm prevalled.

The young people met again at 7 o'clock in Clark Street Tabernacle, where the issual hour of prayer and song was passed. At 5 o'clock the Rev. W. H. Smith preached in the Tabernacle to a very large audience.

The Rev. G. W. Peck, President of Hedding College, Abingdon, Ill., will preach at 10:30 this morning.

held in Faith Cottage, and was led by Ma. A. J. Brown, of Evanston

An Old Doctor's Advice. It was this: "Trust in God and keep you bowels open." For this purpose take Kidney. Wort,—for no other remedy so effectually overcomes this condition, and that without the direct season of the condition of the whole the direct season of the condition of the whole the direct season of the condition of the whole the condition of the condition of the whole the condition of the conditi

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by axing Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, sho may preparation of beef containing its entire untricus properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making force-generating, and life-sustaining properties is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Cawel, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For an by druggists. by druggists.

CAREY—Aug. 4. at 5 p. m., Julia, wife of George, in the 84th year of her age.
Funderal leaves Wess Fortieth-st. by cars at 11.0a.
m., Aug. 6, connecting with regular funeral train conner of Kinzie and Canal-sta, at 1 p. m. to Calvay,
Friends are invited.

Friends are invited.

SMITH—Wednesday, Aug. 4. Gilbert Whitpole said 30 months and 20 days, son of Frank J. and Eyn C. Smith.

C. Smith.

JENKINSON—At Hightand Park, Aug. 5, at 1 a George F., Swed By years, and at 8 a m., Jennie Louis aged 3 years, children of Frances G. and the late Notice of funeral hereafter.

12" Newark (N. J.) and Springfield (Mass.) pages please copy. please copy.

SHELBY—Aug. 4. al the residence of her visually.

Mrs. H. C. Falconer, 203 Evergreen av. Mrs. Ed.

Shelby, wife of the late Matt Shelby, of Mempia.

Tenn. aged 29 years.

Her remains will be interred in Graceland Cemestry.

Her remains will be interred in Graceland Cemestry.

MAGUIRE—At her late residence, 205 South Massis, Rosey Maguire, aged 75 years, a mative of Comit Cavan, Ireland.

Evneral Saturday at half-past 5 o'clock. High seat St. Patrick's Church, by carriages to Calvary.

Ef Philadelphia Public Lodger please copy.

FOLEY—At Mishawaka, Ind., Aug. 4, of heart decase, John H. Foley, of this city, aged 5 years.

Funeral from the residence off West washington.

St. Saturday at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family as Invited.

st. Saturday at 11 o'clock. Friends of the fami invited. [37 Nantucket (Mass.), Ravenna (O.), and Ci (la.) papers please copy.

HOAGLAND—Aug. 5, of diphtheria. Jessie May.
daughter of William and Mary A. Hoagland, aged I
year and 7 months.

Funeral services at their residence, No. 10 Oakwoodaw., corner of Lake-av., Saturday at 10:20. Friends
are invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GARFIELD-ARTHUR CLUB OF THE Sixth Ward will hold a mass-meeting to-morrow evening at the corner of Lincoln and Himman-sta. evening at the corner of Lincoln and Himman-sia.

THE THIRTEENTH WARD VETERAN CLU
will meet this evening at 460 west Late-st
Prominent speakers and the Post-Office Quarter.

The Cog

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It is the coment force of the count of the sphanes of the count of the

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS
T are invited to attend a meeting this evening a
48 Chicago-av. for the purpose of organizing a Garfield and Arthur Club and election of officers. THE REPUBLICANS OF THE FITTENT HAIL, corner Larrabee-st and North-av, this great at 8 o'clock for the purpose of organizing a Garda and Arthur Clab. THE FRENCH GARFIELD AND ARTHUR CLU meets this evening in Justice Deman' office. We Madison-st., near Haisted.

Miscellnaeous THE REV. E. N. BARRETT, PASTOR OF WEST-minster Presbyterian (burch, will lead the most meeting to-day in Lower Farwell Hall.



MADE FROM GRAPE CREAN TARTAL.

Howekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the vortoo other preparation makes such light, lake, ho breads, or luxurious past ry. Can be eaten by dyso-tics without feer of the ill is resulting from heavy la-resultie food. EF Comme ended for purity and whole produces by the Governm ent Chemist, Dr. Mott.

1807 AL BAKING POWDER CO.. New York.



Dyspepsia's fortured victim.
Why cross the ocean tide
To drink the Seltzer water
By Nature's fount supplied?
When at your bedside, science
Presents the self-same draught,
Ebullient as the Seltzer
From Nature's fountain quasted.
In TARRANT'S COOL APRILENT,
You drink each bealine, which SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-s. Friday Morning, Aug. 6, at 10 o'clock At Shop 15 Nutt-st., Third door from West Sixteenth-s

12 W. & W. Sewing Machines, Stea m Cluichers Winder Shafting Tubing, lot Chiefe Clock Benches, Hooks, etc., for Talloring Trade. Sold by order J. H. Vane & Co. Auctioneers ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO. Auctioneers POMEROY & CO.,

Auctioneers & Manufacturers' Agents, 78 & 80 RANDOLPH-ST., Hold Regular Sales of HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND GENERAL

On Tuesday and Friday of each week at 9:30 s. We By CHICAGO AUCTION& STORAGE CO. GOO Lots Household Goods

AT OUR
Regular Saturday Auction Sale, to-morrow (Saleday), Aug. 7, 9:30 a. m., at our Saledays, 105 Lake-st.

CHICAGO AUCTION & STORAGE CO.

WM. S. GOLSEN, Prest. WM. A. BUTTERS, Aug.

CANDY. CANDY Sends 4.4 54, or 6; for a sample retail box by express, of the best Candies in America, put up elements and attribute part. Results and strictly pure. Results and Strictle pure Results and

DESK WOOTON'S PATENT.

WH. H. POULER & CO.

DETROIT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

DAY & FIELD,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, 130 LaSallest. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

ALBERT M. DAVIS W. FIELD, Special. MINING CARDS.

BARBER & WALKER SILVER MINING CO. Location of Mines, Silver Reef, Utah. Capital, \$1,000,000; 100,000 Shares, \$10 each. Milton S. Latham, President; F. A. Fogg, Treasoffice. No. 50 Drexel Building, New York.

roung hands hands d fol-reg-se old with "The ing to

clock usual At 8 in the

CHRYSOLYTE SILVER MINING CO. Location of Mines, Leadville, Colorado Capital \$10,000,000; 200,000 Shares, \$50 each. Principal offices, No. III Broadway, New York. PRELAND MINING COMPANY.

Clear Creek County, Colorado. Capital, \$5,000.000; 200,000 Shares, \$55 each. LC McCarmick, President; E. W. Willett, Secretary THON SILVER MINING CO.

Lection of Mines, near Leadville, Cole Cardini, \$50,000.000 Shares, Elicach, h. Roberts, President; D. F. Verdenal, Secre-tory Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York. TELEGREE MINING CO. .Mine at Lendville, Colorado

Capital, \$10,000,000; 200,000 Shares, \$50 each. offices, No. 115 Brondway, New York Ormnized under the Laws of Colorado Whee on Broose Hill, pear Londville. FOCK FULL PAID AND UNASSESSABLE.

A.A. Melecul, Pres. C. R. Early, Vice-Free. OSTIZ MINE GRANT CO. m sores, in Santa Fe County, near Santa Fe, J. B. Chaffee and S. B. Elkins, Trus

Principal office, No. 115 Broadway, New York. Mines at Ten Mile, Summit Co., Colorado. Capital, \$10.000, 20,000 Shares, \$50 each, Geo B. Roberts, President; D. F. Vordenal, Sec inty, Offices, No. 115 Broudway, New York. NASBY.

The Corners Become Tremendously Ag-itated Over a Very Important Event— The Matter of Pensioning Confeders ate Soldiers.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS (wich is in the State Kentucy), July 30, 1880.—The Corners in a biaze of ergscitement. In the Loois-ville papers wich wuz received here last week, there cum an account uv a Confedrit soljer, wich, ex soon ez he heerd uv the nomilecksbun, immejitly filed his petishon for

The Contedrit stated boldly in his applicashen that he had never bin in the servis uv the Yoonited States, but that he hed served four years in the Confedrit army, and bleeved that he was entitled to a penshun the same ez the he had worn the bloo instid uv the

In less than a minit there wuz the wildest aggscitement the Corners hez seen sense the about Baseom's by the hundred, and there was but one opinyun about it.

"Ef the crooel war is reely over," said Capt. McPelter, "and the era of good feelin' is recty gola to be inoggerated by the elec-shun of Hancock, why continuou these worm-out distinctions? Ef we understand the posishen uv the Dimocrisy, the late onpleasantness wuz merely a difference of opinyun be tween the two seckshuns, which led to armies and sich. But ez neither side was conkered, and 'ez the War meant nothin at all, all traces of it shood be immejitly obliterated. Ez men from the North took up

pensiums likewise? We both fit for our meshuns, and both was ekally meritorious. It is the dooty my a reunited country to cement fraterned feelin, and how kin it be done et well ex by payin both sides pensions?

The speech was reserved with more applause than any speech I hev heerd for yeers, and inmeditly it was resolved that every man in the Corners wich hed served in the Confedrit armies, shood towanst file his claime so ex to fill in rarly.

Deckin Pegram filed a petishum settin forth that while he was never reglerity enlisted in the Confedrit servis, he hed contractid a sever roomatism bushwhackin Fedrel pikkits, doorin Garbeld's invashen us the sacred soil, and was entitled to a penshum on that skoreleaker Gariett set forth that while he had not sholdered his muskit in the feeld, he spent six months in Injeany assistin the knights of the Golden Circle in resistin that fix and sich, and in votin the Dimocratik fixlif, wich was un word service to the Confedered with a confederate than exthemely served with Forset, and partissipated in the massacre at Fort Filer. To prove it he hed the thighbone of a nigger soljer, wheh his sister (wich is artist) had carved with appropriate inferieshment.

All the citizens my the Corners, with the exception my Follock and Jee Bigler, maked in, and they come so fast that it was impossible to take their names.

To simplify the matter Baseom sejested that a committee be appinted to file the chains, and that this committy shood cony the tax list and forered all the names onto it, exentited to penshum.

There was a hame fit dissent from this, for there was a hame fit dissent from this, for there was a hame fit dissent from this, for there was a hame fit dissent from this, for there was a hame fit dissent from this, for there was a hame fit dissent from this, for there was a hame fit dissent from this, for there was a hame for the first well as the continuation the polisheet of the last elekshum.

there was only ten was mostly Radiacas.

Recent genius shone out.

We will not yoose the tax-list." sed I,

butrather the pollsheet of the last elekshun.

All that we nernittid to vote in this precinct

may justly claim to be Confedrits, and we
shel git all wich is really entitled to considerashing."

This estection way adopted, and I am bizzy

siderashma."

This sejestion wuz adoptid, and I am bizzy at work makin out their applicashums.

Two unpleasanthisis ook arreed. Sam Pettibone cum up to be enrolled for his penshun, and showed that he had served in the Tenth Alabama. I wuz a puttin him down when issaker Gavitt interfered.

Sam, fou can't play that onto me." said issaker. "You did enlist in the Tenth Alabama, but you deserrid. Ez much ez I want to bring capitie to the Corners the Younitid Sities ain't acolin to pay penshuns to a man which descrid the Confedracy in her bour uv need."

Sam's passes were the Confedracy in her bour uv Sam's passes.

since any agoin to pay penshuns to a many which esserted the Confederacy in her hour uv need."

Sum's name wuz immejitily stricken off the look. We sitel insist, to put us on a complete candity with the Fedrels, that these penshuns shell date tack to the beginnin uv the War, and intrest shell be compounded from the date to this. Also that each one shell have the same land grants and all the addishule put the same land grants and all the addishule put the same land grants and all the addishule put the same land grants and all the addishule put to the same land grants and all the addishule put to the same land grants and all the addishule put to the same land grants and all the addishule put to the same land grants and all the addishule put to the same land put the first time to the same land grants are the confedrit money with most confedrit service, the same ezerders offers with an addishule tallowance to make up for the lisualishent rashens he reserved while in the feeld.

The effects upon the Corners in miraculous. In the control of the eleskshun available and the cases is glitten now all the likker it wants. Will the Dimocrisy uv of the North dissipintus? Is this golden era to be made a gality or will they permit the eleckshun avarredd and set us back wher we waz? I cannot bleeve it. Kentucky will do its huit tests for Hancock.

Petroleux V. Naser (Jubilant).

Direction to The Chesco Tribune.

Direction, Alich., Aug. 5.—The second and an alich and the Association of Ticketmal convention of the Association of Ticketscalpers was held to-day. Scalpers were
resent from Chicago, Buffaio, Clevelund,
Pintsborg, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville,
lochester, Columbus. Boston, and a few
almor points. The proceedings were secret,
but it has been learned that a rate-book was
recided upon, mutual protection against inarticular persecutions agreed to, and a genraticular persecutions agreed to an expensive persecutions agreed to a genraticular persecutions agreed to an expensive persecutions agreed to a genraticular persecutions agreed to an expensive persecutions agreed to an expensive persecutions agreed to a genraticular per

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks Open Higher, Sell Off, and Close Strong.

Most Operators Believers in Higher Prices -Fluctuations in Prices.

Foreign Exchange Quiet-Growing Moveme of Currency to the Interior.

The Produce Markets Rather Slow-Provis Tame but Stronger.

Wheat and Corn Steadier-Oats Firm-Old Flour Strong.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks opened very strong. Kearly every thing on the active list advanced. Illinois Central sold up to 12%; Lake Shore to 10%; Rrie to 43%; Northwestern to 43%; St. Paul to 30%; Kanus & Texas to 20%; Iron Mountain to 53%; and Western Union to 10%. There were free selliners at these figures, and the market west of easily and naturally, but closed in most cases higher than the heal quotanous of Wednesday, The losses were all light; the beaviest was a decline of 1 in Omahu preferred, which opened at 82, sold at 82%, and closed at 80%, after selling at 80%. Ohiq common went on 3%, to 43%, after selling at 34%; and Pacific Mail 3, to 41%, after selling at 34%; and Pacific Mail 3, to 41%, after selling at 43%. Coal stocks were not very strong. Delaware & Hudson ranged between 41% and 81%, closing at 10%; a paint of 3%. Beading opened at 21%, and closed at 21. Manhajtan lost 3%, to 33%; Union Pacific 3%, to 33%; Omaha 3%, to 43%.

The smins were not large, but were numerous Burlington & Cuincy advanced 3%, to 14%; Illinois Central 1%, to 113%; New York Central 4%, to 13%; Lake Shore 3%, to 10%; Frie 3% to 45%; the preferred 3%, to 72%; Northwestern 3%, to 40%; the preferred 4%, to 72%; Northwestern 3%, to 40%; the preferred 4%, to 72%; Northwestern 3%, to 40%; the preferred 1%, to 45%; Chattanooga 4%, to 68%; Lake Eris & Western 1%, to 33%; Northern Pacific, preferred, 3%, 10, 50%; Mobile & Ohid 18%, 10, 424%.

Northern Pacific, preferred, 16, to 56%; Mobile & Ohio 114, to 24%.
Eric second is opened at 9114, sold at 9114, and

Eric second as opened at 91%, sold at 91%, and closed at 90%.

Government bonds opened at the closing prices of the day before, but the 4s and 4% advanced % to % during the day. Closing prices in Chicago were: District of Columbia 3.65s, 98% bld and 101 asked, ex. interest 1% per cent; the 4s, 103% bld and 101% asked; the 4% 11% at 11% asked; the 5% 103% bld and 101 ask

the 4s, 10% bid and 10% asked; the 4%, 14% bid and 111% asked; the 5s, 102% bid and 102% asked, ex. interest 1% per cont; the 6s, 104% bid and 104% asked.

Foreign exchange was dull and about steady for immediate deliveries, while futures still continue below spot rates. Sterling posted rates were 483 for 60 days and 485 for aght. Actual rates were 482 for 60 days and 485 for aght. Actual bills for prompt delivery 470404180 was paid for delivery this month, 4784 (6479%, Posted rates for Paris were 582 for 60 days and 522% for sight; 60-day commercial bills, prompt delivery. sight; 60-day commercial bitts, prompt delivery, were 528% 35284; for delivery this month, 529% @528%, For commercial 60-day bills, prompt delivery, on Havre and Marseilles, \$20,000. was bald; for the same, deliverable this month, 5006,5234. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, deliverable prompt or this month, were \$306,5234. Bankers bills on Germany were were \$30,6234. Bankers bills on Germany were 91% for 60 days and 94% for demand; 60-day commercial bills, prompt and this month's delivery, were 33% 3337-16. Bankers' guilders on Holland were 33% for 60 days and 40% for demand; 60 days commercial were 33% 3397-16. Austrian florins, 41%; Norway, Sweden, and Donmark 274

Denmark, 374.

The exports of domestic produce from New York for the past week amount to \$8,628,198, against \$7.765,800 for the corresponding week of 1879. The following table shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York

The growth of the trade of the United States in recent years is in striking contrast with the decadence of Great Britain's trade in the last five years. A volume of statistics just published by the Custom-House shows that in the last five years the imports from foreign countries fell from \$238,000,000 to £78,000,000; the full in the total imports showing an average loss of over two million pounds per annum. The exports, on the other hand, from Great Britain to foreign countries fell in these fire years from foreign countries fell in these fire years from £204,000,000 to £182,000,000; and to the British Possessions they fell from £76,000,000 to £86,000,000.

averaging an annual loss of £6,500,000.
Chicago bank clearings were \$5,500,000. Cur-

Averaging an annual loss of £6,520,000.

Chicago bank clearings were \$5,200,000. Currency shipments to the country are stendily increasing. Loans still remain dull at £25 per cent on call and 567 per cent on time. New York exchange was sold between banks at 8067 \$1.00 per \$1,000 discount.

St. Paul 78, \$25,000 were sold at 109½: Burlington & Quincy 48 at 90; West Chicago 58 at 19½; and Cook County 4½ at 104.

A sale of 147 shares of Bank of Illinois stock was made at 116.

The earnings of the Wisconsin Central Railroad and leased lines from Jan. 1 to June 1 were this year \$446,017, as compared with \$322,646 for the same period last year. The net earnings, above operating expenses and rentals, were in the same period \$101,000 in 1880, against \$63,522 in 1879.

The carnings of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for the month of July show an increase of \$200,000.

The gross earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & \$4. Paul from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1880, are \$6,134,000, against \$4,524,800 for the same period in 1879. The increase is \$1,509,197, or 35 per cent.

The Boston stock market is described as follows by the Advertiser of Tu esday:

86.134,000, against \$4.534.836 for the same period in 1879. The increase is \$1.509,197, or 35 per cent. The Boston stock market is described as follows by the Advertiser of Thresday:

The stock market has been strong and active under the initiaence of easy money and a goneral condition of business and of the large prospective increase the coming season. If railroads are profitable or bid fair soon to become so, their prospects are reflected in the stock market as well as their actual earnings. Little heed is given, especially at the present time, to prognostications of future disaster. If crops are heavy and bid fair to furnish increased and profitable employment, the market value is likely to be affected, notwithstanding the fact that the crops might have failed and deprived them of that source of revenue. If their profits are increased because a low state of water cuts off steamboat competition the price is likely to appreciate, notwithstanding the fact that if there had been such competition the price is likely to appreciate, notwithstanding the fact that if there had been such competition the price is deemed a good thing and is apt to find favor, and investors seem to be willing to take their chances on what may possibly happen them. It may be all wrong, but it is a way they have in the stock market, and it is of no more use to discourage hopefulness there in hopeful times than it is to try and make a well-man melancholy by telling him that he is likely to be sick some time or other. But besides easy money and the encouraging prospects, the market here is also favorably inducaced by the state of the New York Bulletin says the public are steadily increasing their purchases of stocks. If they were not doing so the heavy sales by speculators in the last few days would have caused a scrious break.

BY TELEGILAPH.

BY TELEGHAPH.

BY WYORK.

Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribina.

New YORK, Aug. 5.—The opening was buoyant at a general advance, in which from Mountain. Wabash, the Granger and Omaha ctocks were leaders. There was a further covering of short sales, and buying for long account was active. The tone of the market was strong until moon, and then became feverish, after which there was more or less irregularity, and a tendency towards lower prices until the close, though no weakness was anywhere visible. The pool in Omaha stocks is very determined, and is buying steadily. Keene is a great believer in St. Paul. Some months ago he sent an expert over the foad, and he is believed to be now the largest individual holder of the stock. Gould is retting ready to list his Missouri Pacific, which, with its leased lines, is to be recapitalized at \$50,000,000. American Union will

Tennactions, 322,000 murcus
sachawama. 322,000 murcus
lenver's lie Grande 340 (bio a Mississipo). 427
crio. 320 (bio a Mississipo). 427
crio.

fered) 58 Virginia 68. deferred. 16
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U. P. sinking fand 115 A & T. H. pref.
U. P. sinking fand 115 A & T. H. pref.
E. Lehigh & Williambarrel III
St. Paul & S. C., firsts. 115
St. Banniba & St. Joe. preferred 7
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Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—At the Stock Exchange to lay there was a fell amount of business doing, and prices generally were well sustained, with in advance in some cases.

Land stocks were very dull: Boston Land sold it 6; as before, and Water-Power at 8%, seller 0. On the last call 4 was asked for Brookline, 3 tas bid for Maverick, 5% for Water-Power, 6% or Boston, and 4% for New Hampshire, 4% eing asked.

In railroad bonds business was not recovered. railroad bonds business was not very heavy; lo 7s sold at 112% as before, which was bid

lu rallroad bonds business was not very heavy;
Pueblo is sold at 11224 as before, which was bid
at the close.

In Little Rock 7s there were sales of \$25,000 at
prices ranging from held to 101, an advance of
3; the closing quotation was 1605(2003).

In St.J. oc 2s there were estes of \$6,000 at 1123,
as before; closing at 1122(3113; Republican Valley 6s sold at 1011; Rutland 3s advanced 1s, to
07%, but 95 was the best biffer the close; Rastern
des advanced 4s, to 95, closing at 434(205). Hartford & Erie is were a shade of at 634(205). Hartford & Erie is were a shade of at 634(205). Hartford & Erie is were a shade of at 634(205).

In railroad shares, there were sales of Atchtson
at 11815 as before, 118 being asked at the close.
Rights advanced 1254, to \$1.255; Lawrence 2s.
Southern sold at 55 as before, and closed firm at
85 bid. Little Rock advanced from 53 to 543(205).

St. the latter being bid at the close, with no stock
offering. Louisiann & Missouri River sold as
before; Boston & Albany advanced from 146 to
1475, and 147 was bid at the close, with no stock
offering a Couincy rose from 1205; to 123, being asked; Fitchburg advanced from 125
to 1254, which was bid at the close, New York
& New England sold at 41, a decline of 4, and
closed at 4115; Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore sold at 634 as before, closing at 694(203);
Ogdensburg advanced from 277, 6274, and closed
at 27 bid, 25 asked; Union Pacific advanced from
95 to 96, which was bid at the close,
Fort Scott preferred advanced from 99, to 100,
which was asked; Union Pacific advanced from
65 to 96, which was bid at the close; Sandelined 4; Chicago & West Michigan advanced
from
67 to 673; Film sold at 2, as before; Sandusky advanced 4; to 145, but declined 4; Chicago
Bosrox, Aug. 5.—5 The closing stock quotations
were:

Atchison & T. 1s 7s. 119

Do land grant 7s. 119

London, Aug. 5.—5 The closing stock quotations
were:

Atchison & T. 1s 7s. 119

Chi. Burlington & O. 123

London, Aug. 5.—5 ps. (Adv Centry)

N. Y. & N. England 1s. 111

Butt

N. Y. & N. England c. III.

PORBIGN.

LONDON, Aug. 5—5 p. m.—Consols for money,

71 13-16; account, b7 15-16.

United States bonds—New 5s, 105%; 4%s, 114%;

48, 113.

Railway securities—Hilinois Central, 1164; Pennsylvanis Central, 60%; Erie, 45%; do seconds, 94%; Reading, 11.

The builion in the Bank of England decreased £391,000 the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to its liability is 50 15-16 per cent.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Rentes, 85f.

Specie in the Bank of France has decreased 1,154,600 francs during the past week.

MINING NEWS.

THE CHICAGO BOARD.

There were sales on the Chicago Board of 1,000 shares of Chicago & Silver Cliff at 10; 500 shares of Shenandoah common at 300@335, and 360 shares of Shenandoah preferred at 490.

shares of Chicago & Silver Cilif at 10: 500 shares of Shenandoah common at 3000336, and 300 shares of Shenandoah preferred at 400.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—At the Mining Boards business was moderately active, with Chrysolite the feature as usual. It closed 50 cents higher than yesterday. There was quite a demand for Silver Cilif at the Stook Exchange. It sold up to \$5.00, and 1,000 shares were bought by Keene. Central Arizona was also active, and advanced further to \$9.62. Little Chief shows no change. Other stocks without feature.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New YORK, Aug. 5.—Business on the Mirring Exchanges was active to day, with larger transactions and a general belief in higher prices. The closing official quotations were:

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Amid. Aug. 5.—Business on the Mirring Exchanges was active to a shell of the consolidated Pacinc. 50 mining and the consolidated Pacinc. 50 mining an

BAN PRAT

REAL ESTATE.

luman st. 50 fs s of Paulina, sf. Morle st. dated Aug. f. John Morkel to Joseph Reast. trasts, 150 fs of Frenty-sixth, w. fix.rib fr. dated May 10 Jamon C. Smills to Martin Satisfied Aug. 3 (F. J. and F. B. Spear to Harris Carter Carrier Mines

Mines

Bue Island nv. 101 ft ne of Passina st. s f. Mr.

Sift, davied June 7 (The International Bank
to Mayer & Range).

Albure st. 130 ft s of Thirty fourth, w f. Egrind
ft. davied Juny 7 (M. and T. Dwyer to J. MeParjand).

Canal st. 34 ft s of Barber, w f. 24x100 ft. davied
Aug. 3-6f. Fareman to William Schaded.

North Haisted st. 105 ft s of Willow, w f. 24x100

ft. davied Aug. 5 (Nicholas Wetzel to John
Glebow).

West Chicago av. 75 ft s of Willow. Giel.w).

**Pest Chicago av. 375 ft e of. Wood, n. f. Exting ft. improved, dated Aug. 5 (John F. Scheel to Frederick Stophagen).

**Per Chicago av. 25 Maxwell st. dated June 22 (John Grosshauser to Ignatz Stein).

**John G Nouncil June 20 deciman Losspians, 50 M. Nouncil
Ellen at, between Wood and Luft place, 21, triangle of 50 krstr5 ft, dated July 8 (C. Bebuke to W. Behuke). Pourth av, 20 ft as of Twelfth at, W.f. ftr 100 ft, dated Aug. 2 (P. and N. Burke to the Chicago & Wastern Indians Railrond Company). Ashiand av, 27 ft a of West Ohlo at, w.f. 12 kill ft. dated Aug. 3 (estate of Loomis E. Bullock to Cre L. Olsen). Broom st. 2315 ft as of West Ohlo, w.f. 20x1975, dated July 24 (J. Holloway to W. M. Me-Mahon). he premises No. 200 West Thirteenth at dated Aug. 4 (Julius Griesbach to August

Wallace st, n e cor of Boot, w f. 3%gri25 ft, dated April 28 (John Reynolds to Daniel Manning MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE, Tairfield av. 384 ft n of Bloomington at, e f., Ex 126 ft. dated Aug. 3 (F. kiedle to John

COMMERCIAL,

The following were the receipts and ship-ments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 1 o'clock Thursday morning and for the corre-

| and the same | ALECEIPTS. | | SHIPMENT | |
|--------------------|------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| MATERIAL SERVICES | 1880. | 1879. | 286u. | 1879 |
| Flour, bris | 6,728 | 5.810 | 10.495 | 5. |
| Wheat, bu | 83,798 | 113,217 | 265,604 | 63 |
| Corn, bu | 347,541 | 287,388 | 233,886 | 110 |
| Onts, bucher | 46,334 | 00.600 | \$61,697 | 46. |
| Rye, bu | 4.130 | 24,120 | 68,000 | 120 % |
| Barley, bu | 1.325 | 3.30 | 200 | 1. |
| Gruss seed, lbs | 17,340 | 48,190 | 50,965 | 21. |
| Flax seed, lbs | 564,000 | 417,900 | . 331,500 | 67, |
| Cured ments. lbs | ********* | ******** | 36,855 | - 1 |
| Beef. tos | 290,100 | 374,216 | 1,631,687 | 2,080, |
| Beef, bris | ******** | ******* | 25 | ***** |
| Pork, bris | 1,506 | 150 | 121 | NAC 15 |
| Lard, Ibs | 78,000 | 219.(10) | 598 190 | 580 |
| Tuilow, lbs | 17,000 | 18,550 | 75,750 | 181, |
| Butter, lbs | 328,967 | 197,678 | 170,500 | 161 |
| Live hogs, No | 17,35 | 11,201 | 0.50 | 200 |
| Cattle, No | 5,558 | 4,451 | 2,494 | i. |
| Sheep, No | 821 | 670 | 200 | |
| Hides, Ibs | 130,010 | 102,151 | 240,020 | 177. |
| Highwines,fbris | | 50 | STATISTICS. | 37191 |
| Wool, ibs | 234,010 | 220,713 | 565,333 | 132, |
| Potatoes, bu | 1.982 | 363 | | |
| Coal, tons | 6,496 | 4,041 | 1.887 | 1, |
| Hay, tons | 30 | 70 | 10 | |
| Lumber, m | 6,281 | 2,319 | 4,067 | 2, |
| Shingles, m | 3,980 | 1,148 | 80 | 160 |
| Salt, bris | 7,940 | 475 | 5,963 | 27.75 |
| Figure, phys | 401 | 332 | 75 | V |
| Cheese, boxes | 2,8(0) | 1,500 | 1,770 | 330 |
| Green apples, bris | 251 | 720 | | 11.00 |

with the control of t

The receipt of wheat reported yests. Chicago, Milesukoe St. Louis, Toledo, froit aggregated 27,000 bu, and the account of the state of

The following was the movement of prod bu; oats, 21,800 bu; com-meal, 210 pkgs; rye, 216 bu; msit, 26,108 bu; pork 397 bris; beef, 3,042 ris; cut meats, 3,311 pkgs; lard, 1,354 tes;

bu; mait. 25,108 bu; pork 397 bris; beef, 3,942 bris; cut meats, 3,311 pkgs; lard, 1,334 tos; where, 26 bris.

Exports—For 24 hours—Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 279,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu. The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passare-for the Duried Kingdom for ports of call and for direct ports, on the dates named:

**Pour and wheat grs. 1,5000 20,000 2 impossible. The pork is locked up in packages which it is difficult to open, while built means have the advantage that every piece can be inspected, when required. Hence summer-corred meats are not open to the same objections as summer packed pork.

Of course the views of the trade are, of great yeight. To an outsider it might appear desirable tant register pork be still further restricted.

able that regular pork be still further restricted. Every year a great deal more pork is put up into barrels than is wanted by consumers in that chaps. It is packed simply because the speculators buy and sell it, and after it has been rolled round from one band to mother several menths, the meat is taken out and made into bacon, then packed into boxes, and sold as stripes. It now looks as if about 100,000 bris of our present stock of pork will have to be disposed of in that way, if at all. The pork is bought and sold in the barrel long after disposed of in that way, if at all. The pork is bought and sold in the barrel long after folks have ceased to want to eat it from the brine. If they must speculate, why not do so in meats and lard, which people want to eat? It would seem to the "outsider" that the best interests of the trade would be that the best interests of the trade would be fostered by discouraging the production of barreled pork, instead of providing for a large increase in the quantity that every year becomes sooner or inter a drug in the market.

HOG PROVISIONS.

HOG PROVISIONS.

HOG PROVISIONS.

Hogers, but averaged firmer, with little change in the tope of fereign govines or the local hog market. For ranged hisher for next menth, franged bally for October, and was relatively more series on the longer filtures, with some reason to think that the government power? Intends to bring them up more nearly 16 the present range of August prices. It is agreed that price only about leeper in higher than hiddles, and that they are as hadle to move up as the other to move down when people become, stained that present prices for hogs are normal ones. Lard was relatively firm, with a goo inquiry for next menth. Meats were unarrually quick in local futures, but ranged higher, and there was a good inquiry for hams at full former prices. Other departments were apparently said. It is impossible however, to gause the capart trade in means by the transactions reported on 'Change. More and more of it, is done in the offices of the packers each year than formerly.

Mass Poek—Advanced 15%25c per bri, and closed.

15.00 for round lots spot, solice August, or seller September 15.00 #15.00 soller Chester and 15.05 soller the part. Select Series September 4.10 bris soller the part. Select Series September 4.10 bris soller September 4.15.00 bris soller November 4.15.00 bris soller November 4.15.00 bris soller November 4.15.00 bris soller November 4.15.00 bris soller August 5.00 bris soller November 4.15.00 bris soller August 7.15.00 bris 1.15.00 bris soller August 7.15.00 bris 1.15.00 bris 1.15.00 bris soller August 5.15.00 bris 1.15.00 bris 1.15 MEATS—Were a shade-firmer, closing steady. Sales were reported of 20,000 lbs shock tibs at \$1,255; 10,000 lbs do salest September at \$1,55; 000 boxes foreg and shore clears at \$1,55; 200 less sweet picking, hams at the for 16-16 averages, spot and seller September. Prices of leading cuts of theats were about as follows at 1 a clock for partly cured tols.

RYE-Was in good demand and firm. Reco ptember at 61%c, closing at 69%66ic. Cashelles

GENERAL MARKETS.

Creamery care effected at the prices given be food to believe dairy was discovered and the prices of the believe the control of the control o THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

light and, under a good inquiry from ship porters, said, were readily effected as a rance. We repeat our lists

ckerel—No. 2 bay. 4-brl. 4.50 @ 4.75 ckerel—Large frailly 5.00 @ 5.25 ckerel—No. 1 by 114 ckerel—No. 1 by dath Dressed Free as a look to the structure school box Controlled Scaled Social Conference of the Confe

TO. 1119000

LIVE STOCK

Subsect and the subsect of the subse

packing A dealest By these 10 takes, a sealing recipits 4.80.

EAST LIBERTY P.A. A.E. CATTLE Receipts, 4.80.

EAST LIBERTY P.A. A.E. CATTLE Receipts, 4.80.

2.651: market clossing stow at Radiosaday's prices. A sealing for the recipits and receipts and

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
Livenipoli, Ang. 5 41:38 m. Flores-No. 4; the;
No. 2, 48.

GRAIN-Wheat-Wister. No. 1: 38 44; No. 1; the;
Special No. 1, be 6; No. 2, 6; 61; white, No. 1; the; No.
2, 9; dfub. No. 1; the 3d; No. 2, 9; 9d. Curn-New, No.

2. No; Gillo, No. 1, 12 2d; No. 2, 3 2d. Corn-New, No. 1, 42.

PROVINGENT POPE, Co. Land, No. 6d.

PROVINGENT POPE, Co. Land, No. 6d.

LIVERPOOF, Aug. 5 - Evening Corton Steady at 6 13-16 d. 15-16d. Sales, 7,550 bales, speculation and export 1400; Angerican, 5.10.

BERADSTUFFS—Quiet and unchanged.

CHEESE—Fine American, 5.1.

TALLOW—Fine American, 5.1.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Tidd.

ANTWERF, Aug. 4 - PETROLEUM—Tidd.

The following were received: by the Chicago Board of Trade:

147 SEPOCH. Aug. 5 - Hill 2 . m - Flour, 15-212.

Whose 5-Miner, May 16 d. 4 spring, to Solid M. 2 spling, 15 del.

LAVENFOOL Aug. 5 - Wiese august and steady; wed winter, 18 4 d.; No. 2 do. 6 d. Corn in fair demand and firm at to 16d. Cargon of const-

bect, 55.
Lag. - Liverstroot.—Wheat quiet and larm. Mank lank larmed of constitute the larmed of the

NEW YORK.

grades.

IN-Wheat-Winter, dealings moderate; No. tracted a fair share of attention for early dein mod part for shapment, and gained a trille in not offered with much urgener, while in the state of t which old it Sc.

OFTRIANS—Mess port for prompt delivery quoted

154:6814.23; for ordinary: sales of 65 bris for ex
154:6814.23; we seem mess quoted down 20

and tull at the decline. Dressed boxs—Cir

and tull at the decline. Dressed boxs—Cir

and tury quiet. Long clear quoted, at 76c;

clearest boxs. A moderfixely active more meni

sale reproted in W essers steam lard at \$5.00; mice

and reproted in W essers steam lard at \$5.00; mice

trans. It dans and the state of the state of

NEW YORK, Aug. &—COTTON—Dull and caster at baselit its lie.

Listin—Reavy; receipts, E.000 bris; super State and cottern, E.782-Life common to good extra, R.000-Life, cot to choice. EL023-E; white wheat extra, E.502-E; garres Onto, K.100-7.00; St. Louis, E.100-F. Minson's patents process, E.100-F. St. Louis, E.100-F. Minson's patents of the safety; receipts, E.8,00 bu; unranded spring, Mer. No. 180-Y. St. Life, No. 180-Y. St. Life, No. 180-Y. Life, No. 180-Y. St. Life, No. 180-Y. Life, No. 180-Y. St. Life, No. 180-Y. Life, No.

N-Firmer: United, 9860; crude, 187560;

K-Firmer; United.

Firmer; Stock S.-Dr.

PHILADELPHIA. riphia, Ps., Aug. 8.—Frous—Dull and un-liys flour quiet at \$4.50. Wheat quiet; rejected, \$4.00, carpo rate; prompt shipment, \$1.00 f. o. b.; No. 2 red Shiara—Afana quint; rejected. S.M. carpo rate; to. 5 red, prompt shipment. Sl.10 f. o. b.; No. 2 red. tugust. Sl.20% saked; September, \$1.00% d. Sl.00% saked; September, \$1.00% d. Sl.00% saked; October, \$1.00% bid. Sl.00% saked. oranja good demand at full prices for local lots; igh-mixed, in elevator, Sic: rejected. on track, Sc: teamer. Sc, cargo rate; sail mixed, prompt shipment, Sec f. o. b.; sail mixed, August, Shic bid. Shic saked; Spice. Det. sail mixed, August, Shic bid. Shic saked; October, Soo bid. 50% sted. Outs quiet and unchanged.

HAY—Active, fram. and unchanged.

HAY—Active, fram. and unchanged.

HYTER—Quiet and easy; creamery extra, 20026; o. good to choice, 250240; New York Slate and Bradord Cugarty, Fennsylvania, extra, 25230; Western leferve extra, 102316;

English—Framer: creamery, 54604(c; fair to good, December 1 prices of the company).

COLBUM—Nominal; refined, 5/4c.
ISBN — Stronger at \$1.11.
ISBN — Strong

NEW ORLEANS.

HAT—Quiet: prime, \$16.00; choice, \$18.00c 12.00.
PROTRIGNS—Pork scarce and firm; held at \$15.25.
and firm; 'Qerce, \$5.00c\$3.25; keg. \$5.50. Bulk meats
-Market essier; bulk shoulders, \$5.274. Basen reserve

ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.— FLOUIS—A shade better: XX, R. 1004.00; XXX, R. 1004.00; Inmily, R. 1504.00; choice of fancy, R. 1506.00.

Of fancy, R

Annual Constitution of the Constitution of the

BALTIMORE. BALFINORS, Md., Aug. &-FLOUR-Steady and un-

BANFINORS, Md., Aug. 3.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat—Western firmer: No. 2 Western winter red, spot and Aurust, II.67521.08; September, U.69521.09. Corn—Western quiet but firm: Western mixed, spot and August, &or September, 90-05; October, 50-005c; steamer, étc. Octo steady: Western white, 30-40; do mixed, 310-2115c; Pennsylvania, 30-00. Rye dull at 74c.
HAY—Unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Firm, but without quotable change.
BUTTR—Quiet and unchanged.
EGGS—Easier at 12c.
Perriou.EUN—Unchanged.
GROOSSIES—Coffee steady: Rio carroes, ordinary to choice, be 150c. Sugar firm; A soft, 155c.
WHISKY—Unich and 11:161135.
FARTORYS—Unchanged.
RECOMPTS—Sidon 2. Miles wheat, 199,300 bu; corn.

Faltours Unchanged.
RECEIPTS Unchanged.
RECEIPTS Plour, 2,550 bris wheat, 180,500 bu; corn 37 be; cost, 5,500 bu; rye, 100 bu.
SHIPTS Wheat, 300,51 bu.
RALES Wheat, 300,51 bu; corn, 2,954 bu. MILWAUKEE. MILWAUSER, Aug. 5.- PLOUR - Quiet and un

MILWAUSEE, AM. D. TLOUR — Quies and un-hanged.

GRAIN—Wheat stendy; No. I Milwaukee hard, \$1.55; to. I fig. \$1.01; No. I do. 195c; Septem-er. 185a: October. 805c; August, 895c; Septem-er. 185a: October. 805c; Ao. 7c; No. 4 do. 60c; elected. 60a. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2 at 65c. Outs neuror; No. 2 arxiv. Bye stendy; No. 1 at 7c. Barley firm, No. 2 arxiv. Bye stendy; No. 1 at 7c. Barley firm, No. 2 arxiv. Bye stendy; No. 1 at 7c. Barley firm, No. 2 arxiv. Bye stendy; No. 1 at 7c. Barley firm, No. 2 arxiv. Bye stendy; No. 1 at 7c. Barley firm, No. 2 arxiv. Bye stendy; No. 1 at 7c. Barley firm, No. 2 arxiv. Bye stendy and, \$1.25 town and August; \$1.30 September. HOUS-Stendy at \$4.50 Act.

HOUS-Stendy at \$4.50 Act.

KOCHITE-Flour, 8.50 beit; wheat, B.00 bu; outs, 810 bu; Mrs-Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 45,000 bu; cats,

BOSTON.

BOS

Baur, 36 bris; com, 4,00 bu. CINCINNATI.

Pistus—Firm; famoy, R. Edd. 75; family, \$4.564.5. Graft — Wheat firm; No. 2 red, 56.55c; No. 2 amber, public redscipts, S. 100 but shipments, S. 100 bu. Corn sill; No. 2 mixed, the Catasteady; No. 2 mixed, old, up new, Mr. Eye steady; No. 2 at the Barley firm; 0, 7 full Wester. to This maps.
Phovisions—Pork nominal; \$14.50. Lard quiet but
irm; winter, \$1.50. Bulk ments strong; \$4.50. \$5.000.
Soft. Been steady; \$6.374. \$8.000.17460. WHISHT—Steady at \$1.07.
BUTTELL—Duil; Western Reserve,
soice Central Ohio, Ideale.

PEORIA.

I well carried and TOLEDO. TOLERDO. O. Am. 5.—GRAIN—Whest dell: No-white Wabash, Sign amber Michigan, Sc; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, Sc: August, 1740; September, Sc; corpore, Sh; No. 3 do, 20;8; No. 2 h. A. M. red, Sc; gealed, 1740; No. 2 red mixed, Sc. Corn dull; ign mixes, 1740; No. 2, spot and August, 1740; No. 2

DOVINE AND COTTON LOUISVILLE.

PLOUIS—Quiet; exters, S. Houst, exters family, S. S.

PLOUIS—Quiet; exters, S. Houst, exters family, S. S.

GLES; A No. 1, S. 1902, M; choice famer, S. 1904, M.

GRAIN—Wheat moderately active and higher, at the.

Corn Sum; No. 2 white, 65% deliver, on mixed, Sec.

Com quiet; No. 2 white, No. 40 mixed, Sec.

Provisions—Pork—Demand fair and market firm

at \$14.56. Lard Sum; prime steam, F. M. Built, means

states, shoulders, S. Sill, short; rib. F., Nr. 18 hort; sless,

Sill, hearn quiet but steady; shoulders, S. 30; short;

rib. M.

B. S. short clear, S. Sill. Hams—Sumr-cared,

BUFFALO.

DETROIT,
DET INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 5.—GRAIN—Wheat firm-er; No. 1 red, 1990s. Corn quiet at 35/400s. Onto quiet at Medic. OSWEGO, Aug. L.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Commonly unchanged; high mixed, die; No. 2, die.

PETROLEUM. stard white, 110 test, Sp. " PRITERING, Pa. Ang. 5.—PETROLEUM—Very quiet; crude 16ge al. Parker's for shipment; refined, 8/60. Philadelphia delivery. TRIVSVILLE, Ang. 5.—PETROLEUM—Opening at Skiep highest, 66s; lowest, 88/60: closing at 86/60; sales, 37,000 brie; shipments, 37,300; charters, 38,600.

Sr. Leurs. Mo., Ang. &—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; middling, lic: sales, 200 belos; receipts, 55; shipments, 1,000; stock, 1,100.

GALVETON, Aug. &—COTTON—Quiet but firm; middling, 1054c; low do, 1054c; receipts, none; exports, constrine, 304 belos: sales, 50; stock, 2,511.

NEW OBLEANS, Aug. &—COTTON—Firmer; middling, 1154c; low do, 1054c; good ordinary, 954c; net receipts, 241 bales; gross, 570; sales, 300; stock, 115,544.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

New York, Aug. 5.—Business moderate with packing houses, and jobbing trade gradually improving. Cotton goods in steady but mederate demand. Frints in frequier request. Ginghams doing well, and dress roads in fair request. Weolen goods singuish. The Builetin says low grade Tremont cotton flannels have been advanced by agents.

in irrequiser. Goods singuish. The process of the control of the control of the process of the control of the process of the p

when he came near enough he saw that it was the carcass of a horse, and that a shark was tugging at it, sometimes pulling it completely under water.

Bathers are becoming cautious.

From the same paper.

Capt. "Aleck" Robertson, a fisherman who is well known to frequenters of Fort Inaniliton, L. I., and a hand-to-hand fight with a school of sharks yesterday afternoon. He had been out with two friends in his sailboat diffling been out with two friends in his sailboat diffling been out with two friends in his sailboat diffling been on the had received a diffling been out the Narrows, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon had just tacked for the upper bay. He said that the black object expanded rapidly while it moved toward the Long Island shore, irritating the water meantime and tossing it into miniature bits of foam that fleeked an acre of the water's surface. He sailed rapidly toward the spot, and almost the instant that he saw that the disturbance was caused by sharks his skiff ran into the school. The sharks enapped angrily at the boat's sides, and lashed the water into a foam. One fish, larger and unglier than the rest, leaped toward the stem and crushed the back strip and runder between its jaws. It appeared to be fully ten feet in length. The water seemed to be alive with black fins, which dated in all directions. George Morris and John Haffey, the companions of Robertson, rushed to the fortward part of the boat. Morris had been sitting on the stern seat, and narrowly escaped the bite of the infuriated fish. Robertson tore up one of the seats, with which the little craft was fitted, and used it effectively on the hard black snouts of more than one of the sharks. The breeze filled the sails and carried the boat sheadily through the damper. Not until Bay Cliff was reached did the boat get clear of its pursuers and rest safely on the beach.

The presence of the sharks created a flurry of excitement in the flottlin of small boats that may be seen every Sunday filled with expectant fishermen around the ruined for h

Mighly-Valued Champagne.

A wine-merchant at Rheims, in France, is the owner of 200 bottles of champagne which he says he will not sell at any price, because it was the only lot in any cellar of the city that escaped the clutches of the German soldiers during the war of 1820.

The only medicinal soan adapted to easy shav-

MARINE NEWS. No Change in Grain Freights Gearse Freights About the Same.

gian Journey System.

A Variety of Local and General Intelligence, Tel-egraphic Boles, Etc. HOME GATHERINGS.

GRAIN AND COARSE PREMIERS.

Grain freights remain unchanged. Engagements yesterday were as follows: To Buffalo-Schooners Guido Pfister, Luther Hanna, Champion, propellers Vanderbilt and New York, corn at 5½ cents: schooners M. H. Cummings and Red White and Blue, wheat at six cents; schooner C. H. Hurtun, wheat ite load at several houses) at 5½ cents. To Collingwood-Schooners America, Arabia, and H. C. Crawford, corn on through rate. To Sarnia—Schooner Osphan Boy and propeller Lawrence, corn ou fhrough rate. To Kingston—Schooner Niagara, corn at 9½ cents, Capacity, 85,000 bushels wheat and 365,000 bushels corn.

There was nothing whatever done in coarse freights.

DOCK NOTES.

Vessel movements were very light yesterday, and tug-men either basked in the shade at the docks or spent their finie outside searching the lake, as far down as Wankegan, for tows.

It was the propeller Nebriska, and not the Colorado, which left this nort day before yesterday dangerously overloaded. A slip of the reportorial pencil led to the error.

The steamer Muskeeron took a large party of Lake View Sabbath-school children to Highland Park on an excursion yesterday.

The tug Sill arrived here from Milwankoe hight before last towing the Racine schooner F. M. Knapp. After the vessel had finished her cargo of grain the Sill towed her down the lake again, presumably as far as Bacine, the wind being ahead and very light.

Last evening the propeller Oconto was placed in the Chicago Company's South Side dry-dock for new brasses and to have her wheel fastened. The owners of the schooner Helen Blood, which ran ashore at Michigan City on Monday, expect to have her about to-day. She will be towed to the Chicago Company's premises to be docked and receive a new libbious and bowsprit.

Capt. Coulter, of the schooner Camden, was in the city yesterday, en route for Cleveland. The Camden reached Becanaba on Monday, but will not be loaded with ore until Tuesday of next week. The vessel is allowed 7 cents per ton per diem demurrage for all delay above four days' time. The Camden's experience is exceptional.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

An adjourned meeting of the Boat-Owners' Protective Association was held at Buffalo on Tuesday, at which a committee previously appointed reported the Yollowing preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas By an act of the State Legislature, passed in the year 1872, a charter was granted to the New York steam Cable-Towing Company, allowing the said Company to lay cables in the Eric Ganal by which they could operate tags for the nutroes of towing canal-boats, etc.

Whereas, The charter referred to gave the state of the purpose of towing anal-boats, etc.

Which and the purposes for the term of fifty years, with certain restrictions, the most important of which is provided that the said cable and its system of towing does not interfere with other modes of towing bonts on the Eric Canal, etc.

Whereas, Under and purpuant to the said charter and its provisions the said New York Stewns Cable Towing Company have praced in cable between Buffalo and another record of the said charter and the nutrain and another record of the said charter and the nutrain and another record of the provision of the Eric Canal, etc.

WHEREAS, I is allowed by a large number of old and experienced towing the cube towing system; and

WHEREAS, It is allowed by a large number of old and experienced towing the cube towing yetcem cannot be operated with success on this canalitant is daily benomstrates the fact of its charter are daily breakn, for the reason that from the formation of the Crim as low and expensive mode of towing a slow and expensive mode of towing a slow and expensive mode of two provides and plages; then boats are collided with and greatly damaged, hesides being detained for hours at a time secting loose from the district of the property interests by a shape of the property interests by the mode of towing the canal, the special collision and delays and is wholly emparateable. It is not a made of repolition to the daily papers of Buffalo for bodies of towing boats of the property interests hyperson to the daily papers of

point of time."

The new iron steamer which is being designed by Frank S. Kirby, and which is to be built by the Petreit Dry-Dock Company for the owners of the steamer City of Cleveland, will, if the

THE IMPROVED WELLAND CANAL.

When the improvements on the Welland Canal are completed the depth of water on the mitre-sils will be fourteen feet, and a draught of twelve feet will be atmined before the opening of navigation in 1881, the locks being 270 feet long and forty-five feet wide. Craft of an ordinary build with a carrying capacity of 1,000 juns will soon be able to pass through; but freight steamers of increased breadth and sectional area with a capacity of 1,500 tons may 50,000 bushets of wheat besides the contents of capacious barges in tow may be expected before long to supplant all others.

A VALUABLE INVENTION.

pacious parges in tow; may be expected before long to supplant all others.

A VALUABLE INVENTION.

Passengers on the steamer Chicora would scarcely notice the modest-looking winch that controls the ropes attached to the davits of one the yawiboats on the upper deck, and yet it is the invention of a Toronto' man. and promises ere long to be used on every passenger boat that plies on inland waters. A simple adjustment of the tackle, which pays out evenly to each end of the boat, prevents the latter from striking the water except on an even keel, and a brake enablets a single man to check the speed with which it descends. Once on the water, an equality simple contrivance detaches the boat from the looks without the aid of the crew, and allows it to flost clear. For steamers, where green hands are generally employed in the crew, it is invaluable, as it allows the boat, in case of accident, to be lowered without any of the delay that usually attends the movement, and renders the foulling of the tackle almost an impossibility. The opinion of all practical men who have seen it is that it can't be beaten,—Toronio Mail.

GLEANINGS.

of the tackle almost an impossibility. The opinion of all practical men wio flave seen it is that it can't be beaten.—Toronto Mail.

John Curran, an employe of the St. Lawrence Forwarding Company at Portsmouth, Oat., was killed Saturday by falling into the hold of the schooner Mary Copely, which he was assisting to unload of grain.

Oswery longshoremen have voted that the unloading of Michigan lumber be 30 cents per thousand feet, whether off vessels, boats, or any other mode of conveyance by water, until further notice. The Union also voted \$34 to the widow of Thomas Landers, who was suffocated in the hold of the schooner Guiding Star.

Oswery Palladium: The new steamer Good Hit, owned by Springue, Kelby & Winte, commanded by Capt. E. A. White, and launched at Henderson July 3, was inspected here yesterday. She is a rood freight boat of about 200 tons, being 100 feet long, seventeen feet boam, and eight feet hold. She will go to Charlotte and take iron to Cleveland, and will engage in trade on Lake Erie until the barley senson on this lake opens, when she will engage in that. It turns out that Capt. Stone, of Summit, Waukesha County, Wis., and not Capt. R. P. Fitzgerald. of Milwaukee, is the purchaser of the steam-barge Nahant. The price paid for the entire craft is \$50.00. Capt. Stone recently sold the schooner Wells Burt for \$35.00.

Forty-two sailing vessels were at Toledo on Wednesday, waiting to load with grain.

It is reported that the steam-barge Nahant. on her last trip up, ran between the buoy lights at Lime Klin and struck the rocks several times, but fortunately escaped serious injury.

One steam-pump has proved insufficient to float the schooner Consuello, sunk near Kelly's Island, Lake Erie.

Capt. F. I. Merriman has gone to St. Carharines to close the courtact for mising the wreek and cargo of the sunken propeller City of St. Carharines to close the courtact for mising the wreek and cargo of the sunken propeller City of St. Carharines.

The schooner Anna P. Grover has received a new mast and new

The schooner Anna P. Grover has received a new mast and new witer rigging at Cleveland.
The doctors think that Capt. A. L. Gotham, of the schooner Ferry, who was attacked by apoplexy some time since, will be able to leave Cleveland for his home in Adrian, Mich.; next Saturday.

Considerable wheat is being shipped from Cleveland to Buffalo nowadays, at a general rate of 3 cents per bushel.

D. Whitner, Jr., has closed a contract with the Buhl Iron-Works in Detroit to make an engine and boiler for his new steam-barge now being constructed at St. Clair. The engine will be of the compound pattern, and the contract price for engine and boiler complete in the boat is \$20,000.

Capt. Peterson, of the schooner Emma A.

for engine and boiler complete in the tout is \$20,000.

Capt. Peterson, of the schooner Emma A. Mayes, was, on his arrival at Cleveland Wednesday evening, taken violently ill.

Detroit Post: "Twenty years ago," said Capt. A. H. Mills yesterday, as the propeller Fountain City steamed up to her dook at the foot of Randolph streetloaded with passengers, "I went up to Lake St. Clair on the tug Clara and took off three dead bodies. The men were killed by the explosion of the propeller's boiler." Since that time she has been repeatedly rebuilt, and is now regarded as one of the finest crafts affort.

LAKE PORTS.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
LWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 5.—When the ste MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 5.—When the steam-barge Nahant was in port last week Capt. E. S. Stone, of Oconomowoe, approached Capt. White with a view to purchasing the craft. Negotiations were at once entered into with the parties in interest, and thus far they have progressed so favorably that, unless a slip occurs, the transfer papers will be signed sealed, and destructions.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 5.—When the steambarge Nahant was in port last week Capt. E. S. Stone, of Oconomowoe, approached Capt. White with a view to purchasing the craft. Negotiations were at once entered into with the parties in interest, and thus far they have progressed so favorably that, unless a slip occurs, the transfer papers will be signed, scaled, and delivered at Detroit within the next three days. Capt. Stone and Mr. J. B. Merrill left here for Detroit this afternoon to close the trade. The parties interested in the purchase of the Nahant are Capt. Stone, J. B. Merrill, of the firm of R. P. Fitzgerald & Co., and Capt. John Fitzgerald. President of the Milwaukee Shipyard Company. Consideration, \$50,000.

Record was made at the Custom-House to-day of the transfer of the schooner W. H. Willard by Andrew Joya, of the firm of G. D. Norris & Co., to Adolph P. Lawrence, of Chicago, for the nomical consideration of Sl.

The Inter-Occan Transportation Company's new steambarge Minnesota, launched at Welf & Davidsou's shipyard carly in the scason, still lies at the dock awaiting the completion of herengines. They are receiving the finishing touches, however, and will probably be ready to turn over by the, close of the week. The owners of the boat have lost the better part of a profitable season owing to the tardiness of the contractor, and the probabilities are that a question of damages will arise.

The tug S. S. Coe left here late this afternoon for Leland to release the scow Hunter, which stranded at that place on Monday. She takes along the steam-pump left here on the Two Fannics by the wrocking tug Leviathan.

The tug Welcome is in dry-dock at the Milwaukee Company's yard, putting on a new wheel.

The schooner J. Maria Scott arrived from below this morning. Sailed, schooners Red, White, and Blue and Guido Prister, for Chicago, and the Thomas Gawn for Escanaba.

Arrived from below—Schrs J. Maria Scott and Hety Taylor.

Cleared for Chicago—Schrs' Selicirs and Champion; the former in tow of the tug J. B. Merrill

Cleared for Chiengo—Schrs' Selxirk and Champion; the former in tow of the tug J. B. Merrill.

BUFFALO

Special Dispatch to The Chiengo Tribuna.

BUFFALO

D. Harlout; schooners Brunette Hill. A. B. Moore, grain, Chicago.

Cleared—Schooners W. S. Crossthwalte, iron-ore, Brunette Hill. A. B. Moore, Russia, Chiengo.**

Charters—Schooner Halstead, railroad iron) to Duluth, \$30.

The schooner F. B. Gardner, which has been ashore near Windmill Point for a long time, was abandoned by Capt. Maytham last night. Capt. Maytham has been engaged for the past two or three months on the work of releasing her, under a promise of \$2,500 if successful, otherwise no pay. A number of insurance agents and wreckers were on the spot last night, ind when the severe strain of seven tugs failed to budge the craft it was concluded to leave the schooner to her fate. She has accommodated herself firmly to the beach, and the depth of water will not allow of raising by the hid of barges.

**Canal freights steady, although there was a rumor of shipments being made of corn at a less rate. There was no indication of any change at moon from yesterday's quotations. Quoted to New York, wheat at \$2,60 per 1,000 feet to Albany, \$3,40 to New York; staves to New York at \$1.50 per ton. Canal shipments, 306,000 bushels.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Definit. Aug. h.—Passed down—Propellers Annie Young, James Fiske, Jr., Deinware, Steam-barges A. Everett and schoohers, C. P. Minch, Carlingford, James C. Harrison, Bay City and barges. Sear Townsend and tonsort, H. Howard and barges. Michigan and barges. Bell Cross and barges, Oloan and barges, Salina and barges, schooners Gallatin, Ontario, J. Stevenson, Cecilin, E. J. Meven.

— Basted up—Propellers Fountain City, Vanderbilt, Waverty, Mary Mills and barge, steambarge Forest City and consort. Superior and consort and schooner Escanaba, Inter-Ocean and consort and schooner Escanaba, Inter-Ocean and consort, Sparta and consorts. Fra Chaffee and barges, D. W. Rust and consorts. Fra Chaffee and barges, D. W. Rust and consorts. Fra Chaffee and barges, D. W. Rust and consorts. Schooner Adventure, American, George C. Finney, Zach Chandler, Melvin S. Bacou, Mineral State, Col. Cook, Our Son, E. L. Danforth, Oriole, Carlas Grover, H. A. Kent.

Pour Dalhousie, Ont., Aug. 5.—Passed up—Schooners St. Andrews, Kingston to Chicago, light; Gibraltar, Kingston to Chicago, light. Flagar, Kingston to Chicago, light. Flagar, Kingston to Chicago, light. Passed down—Schooner Luars. Chicago to Kingston, corn.

Post Hunos.

Post Hunos.

Post Hunos.

Post Hunos.

Post Hunos.

Port Hunos.

Port Hunos.

Port Hunos.

Port Hunos.

Pown—Propellers James Fisk, Jr., St. Paul,

Bennett and banger.

Passed down-Propellers Chicago, Alaska,
Newburg, Kincardine; schooners Grace Amelia,
Rathbon, Pathfinder, Goshawk, G. W. Davis, I.
N. Foster, Henry Folger, Bismarck, M. Stalker,
Florida, Iosco.

Wind, west light. Weather, clear.

CLEWESANE, O., Aug. 5.—Arrived—Pilers Chambank, O., Aug. 5.—Arrived—Pilers Champiain, Chicago; Nahant and Caore; Japan, Dufuth. Cleares—Propellers Champiain, Cuba, Ch. Angus Smith, coal, Ashtabula to Chica Through a misunderstanding of signals the schooner John Jewett, while being towed up the river this morning by a tug, raininto a Northern Transit propeller, damaging her rail somewhat. The schooner's jibboom was carried away.

DULUTH.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 5.—Arrived—Propellers Winslow and Havana; schooners Helena, Belle Stevens, Maple Leaf, Eutrona, and Maria; tug Favorice.

Departed—Propellers Sovereign, Ontario, and Winslow; schooners Riverside and W. O. Huibert.

ESCANABA, Mich., Aug. 5.—Arrived—Propeller Forman; schrs Delaware, J. E. Gilmore, and Venus.
Cleared—Propeller J. H. Owen; schrs Camden,
Jessie Linn, and Venus. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PORT COLBOUNE, Ont., Aug. 5.—Passed downropeller Europe, Toledo to Montreal, general

carco. Up—Schooner John R. Noyes, Charlotte to Chi-cago, coal. ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ERIE. Pa., Aug. 5.—Entered—Steamer Japan, merchandise, Duiuth.
Cleared-Propeliers Chauncey Hulbert, light;
Kershaw, coal, Chicago.

BAY CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

BAY CITY. Mich., Aug. 5.—The propeller Roanske reached the anchorage at aoon to-day, took
on 2,500 parrels of sait, and left for Chicago.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

U. S. stmr Michigan, Erie, light.
Sumr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Misskegon, Musskegon, sundries.
Prop Trader, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Skylark, Beuton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Postriater, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, iumber.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, iumber.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Deonto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Bander, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Bander, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Bander, Mite Lake, lumber.
Prop Deonto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Deonto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Badger, State, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Deonto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop C. Campbell, Ludington, lumber.
Prop Deonestogr, Buffalo, sundries.
Sohr Adriatio, South Chicago, light.
Sohr Jenny Lind, Muskegon, wood.
Sohr Challenge, Ludington, lumber.
Sohr Hannah Etty, Manitowoc, railroad tie
Sohr Joses, Muskegon, wood.
Sohr Clipper City, Frankfort, lumber.
Sohr Hannah Etty, Manitowoc, railroad tie
Sohr Jesse, Muskegon, wood.
Sohr Clipper City, Frankfort, lumber.
Sohr Amtures, Muskegon, wood.
Sohr William Sturges, Manistee, lumber.
Sohr Amtures, Muskegon, wood.
Sohr T. J. Bronson, Menominee, lumber.
Sohr Frank Crawford, Horn's Pier, bark.
Sohr T. J. Bronson, Menominee, lumber.
Sohr Frank Crawford, Horn's Pier, bark.
Sohr I. J. Bronson, Menominee, lumber.
Sohr Frank Crawford, Horn's Pier, bark.
Sohr C. Nilsson, Escanaba, lumber.
Sohr Lone Start, Marinette.
Pron C. Hickox, Muskegon.

Schr L. Nilsson, Escanaba, iron ore, Agrual, Schr Lone Star, Marinette.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon.
Schr Conneaut, Ludington.
Schr A. O. Hanson, Manistee.
Schr D. Newhall, Ludington.
Schr L. Van Valkenburgh, Sturger Bay.
Schr B. Parsons, Cedar River.
Schr F. B. Stockbridge, Ludington.
Schr Challenge Ludington. Schr B. Van Vankenburgh, Subr S. Parsons, Cedar River.
Schr F. B. Stockbridge, Ludingto
Schr Challenge, Eudington.
Prop Trader, Muskegon.
Schr S. B. Pomeroy, Escanaba.
Schr Mocking Bird, Muskegon.
Schr Rosa Belle, Grand Haven.
Schr Presto. Grand Haven.
Schr A. L. Potter, Escanaba.
Schr A. L. Potter, Escanaba.
Schr T. Moss, Manistee.
Schr Oak-Loaf, Bark River.

Prop Geo. Dunbar, Muskegon.
Prop M. Groh. Muskegon.
Schr White Cloud, Muskegon.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln.
Schr Geelia, Manistee.
Schr Four Brothers, Holland.
Prop Wm. Crippin, Manistee.
Prop Swallow, Muskegon.
Schr L. B. Shepard, Traverse Bay.
Schr Montpeller, Muskegon.
Schr L. B. Shepard, Traverse Bay.
Schr Montpeller, Muskegon.
Schr Cuyahogd, Portage.
Schr M. B. Cook, Hamlin.
Schr Parsna, Escanaba.
Schr Narth Star, Pontwater.
Schr M. B. Cook, Hamlin.
Schr Parsna, Escanaba.
Schr North Star, Pontwater.
Schr Schr Manistee.
Schr Snoora, Menominee.
Schr Planet, Menominee, towing.
Prop T. S. Faxton, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Javorite, Menominee, towing.
Prop Tempest, White hake, sundries.
Prop W. H. Barnum, Buffalo, 41,000 bu rye.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Prop W. H. Barnum, Buffalo, 70,000 bu corn.
Schr Alleghany, Eric, 40,000 bu wheat, 28,000 bu
corn, 1,000 tes lard, and sundries.
Schr Berchant, Garden, 60 bris flour and sundries.
Schr Berchant, Garden, 60 bris flour and sundries.
Schr Beile Brown, Collingwood, 17,300 bu wheat,
Prop Juniata, Eric, 44,000 bu wheat,
Prop Juniata, Eric, 44,000 bu wheat,
Prop Juniata, Eric, 44,000 bu wheat,
Schr P. M. Knapp, Buffalo, 2,000 bu corn.
Schr F. M. Knapp, Buffalo, 2,000 bu corn.
Schr P. M. Starber, Collingwood, 17,500 bu wheat.
Prop Gordon Campbell, Eric, 41,000 bu wheat.
Prop Hilton, Pike's Pier, sundries.

Seven Times a Widow at Forty.

Vienna Correspondence London Globe.

For the benefit of that venturesoine class of peopie who, like those possessed of an irresistible desire to risk their lives among savage African tribes, would—the sad ships wrecks of so many of their friends not withstanding—venture on the treacherous sea of matrimany; for their benefit, I repeat, it becomes an imperative duty for me to make known a unique chance of comutial bilss which has lately come to my notice. It is of Katharina Chasna, of Verbo, in Upper Hungary, that I speak; and let him that would secure a prize in the marriage market hasten to the land of pounde and paprika, and without a moment's delay make her his own. For thee is pressing; she has often been snapped up, and will in all probability be very soon snapped up again. A wife who thoroughly understands her social duties, and who is perfect in her paces, is, I take it, universally acknowledged to be a "desideratum"; and if the lady I have now the honor to introduce to public notice does not fulfill this condition, then nobody ever will. For, like her sister in Holy Writ, she has had seven husbands, and the last one has just died. Here, however, the simile comes to an end; for instead of the sevenfold widow following her lords and masters, Katharina Chasna is as sound as a bell, and if what is generally said be true has but one anxiety in life, and that is to get married. Our heroine—surely she must be a heroine—first married at It. She began her crusale against the opposit sex modestly enough, for she selected a shoemaker, who, however, succumbed to consumption at the end of lifteen months; he hardly lasted as long as one of his own pairs of shoes, best quality. No. 2 was a much tougher customer. He entered the list at the ripe age of St, held out thirteen years, and died a fortnight after his 100th birthday; how long he would have lasted under Invorable conditions is an interesting but now bootless speculation. This affair so preyed on good Katharina's mind that she was f

She lent a modest ear to the burning tale of a stalwart farmer of 28; but, alas! he succumbed to an "accident" almost before succumbed to an "accident" almost before the expiration of the honogmon (whether he committed suicide is not clear). I will spare you the next force husbands, the last of whom died on Wednesday. Suffice it that a fate seemed to pursue them all, and hustled them one after the other into the "great anknown." If Katharina does not marry soon is will be her own fault, for several suitors are after her. Although between 40 and 45, sine is still strikingly handsome, has a splendid figure, abundant black helr, and does not look a day over 35. Hu, an well aday! she has cast her black hair, and does not look a day over 35. But, an, well aday! she has cast her flashing eyes on a youth of 21, who is himself over head and ears in fore with some one else. The Mayor of the neighboring fown, a rich widower of 77, is said to have become quite rhildish on the subject of Katharina, and humbly mumbles his suit. She will doubtless take him out of

KIDNEY WORT The Only Remedy e Liver, The Bowels and The Kin Why Are We Sick? Because we allow these great organs to be come clogged or torpid, and poisonous he more are therefore forced into the bloo that should be expelled naturally. KIDNEYTTURE Thy frightened over disordered Kidneys!
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Requires No Pillow. Width, 27 in. Weight, 15 lbs. Price, \$2.00. UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO.,

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Stew York. London. Parks. Steamers salf every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for London and Parks at lowest rates. RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, idu; second cabin, div. steamers, Sal. Estura tickes at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

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Prevents premature decay and bodily waste, and tendency to insanity. For Sale by All Druggists. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Agents,

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THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Cures Loncorrhea, Paintul Menstruadon, Ulceration, Ovarian
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E and B Lake-si., corner Dearborn.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Wogons and Harness for the U. S. Army.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

FRILADELPHIA, Pa. July 28, 1988.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office and at the office of each, the Depot Quartermaster at Jeffersonville, Ind., and Fort Leavenworth. Ras., until 12 m. at Fort Leavenworth, Ras., until 12 m. at Fort Leavenworth, Ras., until 13 m. at Fort Leavenworth, Ras., until 13 m. at Fort Leavenworth, Ras., until 13 m. at Fort Leavenworth, Ras., until 14 m. at Fort Leavenworth, 12 m. at Fort Leavenworth took at which of bidders, for farmishing two hundred and twenty-dive (Lis) two-horse, and four-gorse, or mule, wagons, theony-dive (Lis) two-horse, and four-gorse, or mule, as may be required. Blds will be made at either Philadelphia, lefferson wills, or Fort Leavenworth Depots, as may be required. Blds will be made accordingly.

Bidders will state which of the Depots named, and in wint quantities shey will make delivaries, and how soon they will commence and complete delivery of entire he bid for.

The Wagons and Harmesse must be in exact accordingly that whe researched by the specifications, and all found not up to the used on the Spring Wagons in lieu of the kind mentioned in specifications, and all found not up to the required standard will be rejected, and must be removed at contractor's expense within ten days after notice of such rejection.

Binders will state the price at which they will furnish the Spring Wagons both with the wheels of the Archibald Wheel Company.

Froposals will be received for a less quantity than herein mentioned.

Binders will state the price at which they will furnish the Spring Wagons both with the wheels of the Archibald Wheel Company.

Froposals will be consu principles of the people and research to the Depot Dustremaster, if Philadelphia, Jefferson tille, or Nort Leavenworth, and be indozed, "Proposals for Wagons" for Harness, or both, as the case may bel.

B. H. BUCKER, A. Q. M. tien'l, U. S. A.,
In charge of Depot,

LABOURD STATES ENDINGER OFFICE,

UNITED STATES ENDINGER OFFICE,

OBSTATOGN-SI, Baltimore, Md., July 30, 1850.

PROPOSALS for building Lock No. 8 of the Great
Kanawha Ruver Improvement. W. Va., "fill be reselved until moon of September 7, 1881, and opened
manediacely thereafter.

Blank forms and specifications can be had upon apbleation to this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHHALL Maj. of Eng'rs. U. S. A. MISCELLANEOUS.

NO CURE DR. KEAN, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago. Consult personally or by mail. Tree of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city way warrants cures or no pay

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COTS. CANVAS COT.

Milwaukee Fast Mail.

Occonomowor & Waukesha Ex. 6:00 sm 5:00 sm
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolia Express trains. 9:00 sm 6:00 sm
Graphic Express trains. 9:00 sm 6:00 sm
Graphic Express trains. 9:00 sm 6:00 sm
Graphic Express trains. 9:00 sm 7:00 sm
Milwaukee, Martin Traine dn
Chien, Iowa, and Ashinda Ex. 5:00 pm 7:00 sm
Milwaukee, Madigon, and Prairie
du Chien Express. 9:00 sm 7:00 sm
Milwaukee, Madigon, and Prairie
du Chien Express. 9:00 pm 7:00 sm
Milwaukee, Madigon, and Prairie
du Chien Express. 9:00 pm 7:00 sm
Milimakee, Madigon, 9:00 pm 7:00 p

All trains run via Milwankee. Tickets for St Pas and Minneapolis are good either via Medica as Prairie do Chien, or via La Crosse and Winosa. Depot foot of Lake at and foot of Twenty-monds.
Ticket Office, 12! Randolph-st., near Clark Grad
Pacific Hotel, and Palmer Hope.

Lake Geneva Express.

atesburg Passenger ebraska Kapress ubuque K Stora City Express, ubuque K Stora Accommoda'n

Omaha Night Express.
Texas NightExpress.
kanas City & St. Joe Night Ex.
Freeport & Dubuque Express.
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